REGISTERED No. 'C'—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,279—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 3, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		3	8
Third do.		3	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As.	per Line.
Second do.	4½	,,
Third and succeeding	2½	,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 13 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences: Each—Two Rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, & LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the S.S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Pratt, as above, on THURSDAY, the 22nd August 1878.

The Java is fitted in the usual style of the Company's vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 24 First-class Passengers and 16 Second-class.

The steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 14th August 1878, and on SATURDAY, the 17th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Java.

For Freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. HIMALAYA, 1,427 Tons, 193 H. P., Commander W. H. Lourie, on SATURDAY, the 3rd August 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Himlipatam, Gopalpore, False, Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Ratnagherry Vingoria, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

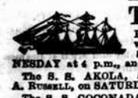
Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Morris, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th August 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

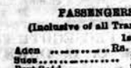
The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Russell, on SATURDAY, the 3rd August 1878, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 7th August 1878, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 28th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 270	... Rs. 150	Including Wines	... Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	200	... 220		... 80	
Port Said	380	... 240		... 90	
Messina	560	... 340		... 140	
Naples	560	... 340		... 140	
Leghorn	560	... 340		... 140	
Genoa	560	... 340		... 140	
Marseilles	650	... 390		... 145	

Children under 8 years, free of charge; Children not above 6 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

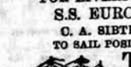
Bombay, July, 18

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. EUROPEAN, 2,676 TONS,

C. A. SIBTHORPE, COMMANDER,

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 13TH AUGUST.



THIS FINE STEAMER, with capital accommodation for a limited number of passengers, will have despatch as above. The Cabins and Saloon are built on Deck.

FARE (exclusive of Wines and Spirits), Rs. 450.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 24th July 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Str. APIS, Captain F. Eggers, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, on the 9th September 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Port Said	,, 230	,, 170	,, 121 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 8
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 1st August, 1878.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(a) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	G. F. Cates	9th Aug.
TRAVANCORE	1903	350	W. Barratt	16th do.
(a) BOKHARA	3932	450	W. D. Anderson	23rd do.
BANGALORE	2342	450	E. G. Stead	30th do.
(a) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	6th Sept.

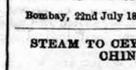
Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 22nd July 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
CHINA	2016	400	T. J. Alderton ... 5th August.
HINDOSTAN	3186	600	N. W. Haselwood. 19th do.
VENETIA	3726	450	W. B. Andrews .. 2nd September.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 22nd July 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart .... 16th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 22nd July 1878. Superintendent.

INDIAN TEA MART.

SUPERIOR ASSAM TEAS especially recommended to the Shipping in the Harbour, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., &c.

	Price per lb.	Rs.	As.
ORANGE PEKOE		1	4
PEKOE, EXTRA FINE		1	4

Five per cent discount 25 lbs. and upwards.

M. H. MAJU & Co.,
Apollo Street, Apollo House, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES.

THE NEW WARRANT OF PRECEDENCE,

WITH THE

SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,

Issued on the 1st November 1877.

In pamphlet form, price 8 as.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE

REMOVAL NOTICE.

PELLATT & Co.,

FALCON GLASS WORKS, LONDON
Respectfully inform their Friends and the Public that they have REMOVED to their

NEW SHOW ROOMS AND OFFICES,

17, St. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, where may be seen samples of very description of

TABLE GLASS, for household use, Regimental Messes, Hotels, Confectioners, Ships' Cabins, &c.; also

CHANDELIERS, for Gas, Kerosine or Candles.

CHINA and STONE WARE, for Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert and Tea Service.

CHEMICAL GLASS WARE, Steam Gauges, Vials, &c.

ELECTROPLATE, LINEN, CLOCKS, LAMPS, and all MESS and HOTEL requisites.

*** All orders must be accompanied by a remittance or London reference and addressed to the Offices,

17, ST. BRIDE STREET, LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON.
PELLATT & Co., Glass Manufacturers.

NOTICE.

MALIGNANT CHOLERA.

AS this is the season when this dread visitant generally makes its appearance, I wish to make it known to the Profession and the Public, that after years of exact and laborious experiments, both chemical and physical, I have discovered a CERTAIN SPECIFIC for this fearful malady. Pathological investigations, although carried on by some of the most eminent of the Faculty, has thrown no light upon the anture of this awful scourge. After half a century we are *in statu quo*.

My remedy will instantly check the purging and vomiting, relax the spasms of the muscles, re-establish the electrical balance, arrest the putrifactive change of the fluids, set free the action of the liver and kidneys, and promote a genial glow on the surface of the body, and this without the pernicious exhibition of *sedatives* and *astringents*. It is simple and *herculean*, and may be trusted in the hands of any person, who will follow the plain and easily to-be-understood directions that accompany each bottle. Persons wishing to have the remedy must send a remittance of Rs. 5 per bottle. This will include packing, but not postal charges. All orders *must* be accompanied by a remittance in full or they will not be attended to.

ARMED WITH THIS MEDICINE CHOLERA NEED NO MORE BE FEARED THAN A COMMON COLD.

Cholera poison and this medicine are directly antagonistic, and casual remains in the body as such.

No Household, Hospital, Camp, Railway Station, Ship, Tea or Indigo Plantation should be without this remedy for a single day, and no journey, however slight, should be undertaken without a supply of this medicine.

SMALL DOSES OF THIS REMEDY TAKEN DAILY WILL ACT AS A CERTAIN PROPHYLACTIC AGAINST CHOLERA.

Address

"GALEN."
Umballa.

WATSON & COMPANY'S

CLEARANCE SALE.

ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
AUGUST 5TH & 6TH.

REMNANTS

of every description,
at less than Half Cost Prices.

CHURCH GATE STREET, AND
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY,
CAMPBELTOWN AND ISLAY BLEND.
Per dozen, Rs. 23.

LOCHFYEN HERRINGS,
Per Keg, Rs. 12.

ROYAL INDIANA CIGARS,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR US.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 3.

COCONADA CHEROOTS,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR US.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 2.

ÆRATED WATERS,
MANUFACTURED BY US AND UNSURPASSED IN EXCELLENCE.

Soda Water	per dozen	Rs.	0 12
Tonic Water	,,	...	1 0
Lemonade	,,	...	1 0
Gingerade	,,	...	1 0
Potash Water	,,	...	0 12
Seltzer Water	,,	...	1 0

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSARIAT OFFICER invites verbal offers for POWA and will receive them THIS DAY at 12 Noon.

Bombay, 3rd August 1878.

IN PRINT, and will be READY SHORTLY, BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT OF 1872, as amended by Act IV. of 1878. Price Rs. 2 to Subscribers and Rs. 2½ to Non-subscribers. Orders from Intending Subscribers can be registered at the Indian Printing Press, No. 164, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 12th and 13th instant, on account of the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Bombay, 1st August 1878. Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

WANTED, A JAILOR for the Subordinate Jail at Bhusawal. Salary Rs. 30. A Parsee preferred. Must be able to read and write Marathi and English. Apply at once to the undersigned, with testimonials, &c. in original.

W. PROPERT,
Dhulia 31st July 1878. District Magistrate, Khandesh.

THE WRECK of H. N. M. Iron Steam-Dredgue "MERAK No. 3," with Engines aboard, stranded in Galle harbour, will be SOLD by AUCTION on account of the concerned at the Dutch Consulate, Galle, on the 15th instant.

The Vessel was built in Scotland this year; her English measurement is 125·7 feet in length, 30·2 in breath, 10 in depth; gross tonnage 392·43 tons, net Tonnage 109·84 tons.

IVAN KLEEF, Master.

Netherlands Consulate, Galle.

ESTATE OF GEORGE FREDERICK MUSHET, DECEASED.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to, the ESTATE of the above deceased, are REQUESTED to SEND PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS and DEBTS respectively to the undersigned on or before the twentieth day of August 1878.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 2nd August 1878.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS and CREDITS of GOPALJEE VITHAL, late of Bhownuggur, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

BRIJLAL PURBHOODASS, the guardian and next friend of BAI RUTTON, the infant daughter of the abovenamed deceased.....Applicant.

TAKE NOTICE that an APPLICATION has been made by the abovenamed Applicant for the GRANT to her of LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION of the above Estate limited to an outstanding debt of Rupees One Thousand and Seven Hundred and Interest on one share in the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, and limited during the minority of Bai Rutton, the infant daughter of the abovenamed deceased. ALL PERSONS concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 2nd day of August 1878.

MULJEE & BOMANJEE,
Applicant's Attorneys,
No. 14, Forbes Street.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	,, 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London, prepare

THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.
Supplied to the Royal Families Of England and Russia.
To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere.

THE BEST FOOD for INFANTS.
Most digestible. Contains the Highest amount of nourishment In the most convenient form.

MALTED ON LIEBIG'S principle.
Sweet and wholesome in itself. Entirely free from Beet-root Sugar. The basis of Condensed Milk and Swiss Foods

THE BEST FOOD for INFANTS.
More closely resembles Healthy Mothers' Milk Than any other kind of Food.

A THOROUGHLY COOKED FOOD,
Always ready for use. Saving Mothers and Nurses Much time and trouble.

THE BEST FOOD for INFANTS.
Contains all the elements Necessary for the Growth. Health and Vigour of the Child.

SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond Street, London, and sold by all Chemists.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE JACOBABAD RACES will take place at CHRISTMAS. For Prospectus apply to

HONORARY SECRETARY.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for 2, Rs. 50 each. Apply No. 6, Forbes Street, one minute's walk from the Municipality.

FOR SALE, young ARAB HORSE, over 14 hands, neat DOGCART and HARNESS. Apply PLUTARCH, *Bombay Gazette.*

AT BENNETT'S TO-DAY, a High Caste Grey ARAB, quiet in Harness, has been constantly ridden by a Lady.

DUN PONY, about 13 hands, 7 years old believed sound, carried lady Matheran season. Rs. 125. Apply "W. M. C." Court House, Tanna.

ENGINES FOR SALE.—One high pressure: Cylinder 8 ins., by 16 ins., very cheap. One ditto, 10 ins. by 30 ins. new. One ditto, 16 horse power, very strong. BARTY BROTHERS, East India Flour Mills, Bombay.

BILLIARDS AT TEMPLE BAR.—The RETURN MATCH between the TWO AMATEURS who played on Friday, the 26th July, will take place on MONDAY, the 5th August. Play to begin at 8-30 P.M. sharp.

"MANZANILLA."—A Consignment of this PALE, DRY, and WHOLESOME WINE for SALE in Hogsheads and Quarter Casks. Casts when bottled under Rs. 23 per dozen. Apply to Godownkeeper, W. Nicol & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

A CUP OF TEA, OR COFFEE, in FIVE MINUTES, at PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ACCUMULATED Net Capital on 1st July 1878, (not including interest for 15 months, about Rs. 16,000, and payments into Mofussil Treasuries not yet accounted for), held by Government at 3½ per cent. per annum interest, Rs. 3,81,054.

MONTHLY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

Monthly Subscriptions received	Rs.	7,477 5
Monthly Pensions paid	Rs. 935 0	
Working Expenses monthly	407 5	
	1,342 5	
Less interest received monthly from Government on Rs. 3,75,500 at 3½ per cent.	1,190 0	152 5
Monthly Savings		7,325 0

It will be seen from the above that the monthly subscriptions are put away nearly untouched, the monthly interest received from Government paying the whole of the Pensions and a large portion of the working expenses.

DIRECTORS.

Rev. A. Williams, Chairman.
R. A. Williamson, Esq., Dy. Chairman.
E. Reilly, Esq. | W. H. Kreal, Esq.
Capt. J. G. Bryning. | P. Soutter, Esq.
H. H. Remfry, Esq.

This Fund is based on the same principles and tables as the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, and admits Military Lives. It admits of provision being made for Widows and Children, including Natural, Adopted and Step Children, and for near relatives under certain restrictions. It is under the management of a Board of Honorary Directors, elected by the Subscribers from among themselves.

The *whole* of the Funds, as above, are deposited with Government, under an arrangement similar to that of the U. S. F. P. Fund. All Mofussil Treasuries will receive money on account of this Fund.

Rules, Forms of Application, &c. can be obtained from the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,

SYKES & Co.,
1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta. Secretaries.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

THE Undersigned import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and as their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading manufacturers in England ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply goods at a much lower rate than those charged by dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the consumer.

HOUSEHOLDERS furnishing will do well to inspect the goods offered in the sale rooms of the Company's Fort Establishment.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE.—Complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters. 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half-Sets consist of 2 Quar Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers.

Prices are as follows (numbers according to T. & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue):—

No. 2	Plain Glass, of the favorite pattern, complete set for 12 persons			Rs.	117	half set Rs. 53
2a	Ditto	ditto	thinnest glass, very superior	,,	142	,, 63
1	Richly etched circles, cable pattern			,,	163	,, 71
12	Single Greek Key, cut dead, lines and hollows bright			,,	160	,, 72
10	Stars, Cut and Engraved			,,	161	,, 72
12a	Fluted sides, eight or nine flutes			,,	198	,, 82

Seven other patterns of the elegantly engraved or etched Glass, always on view.

N. B.—Single articles of the above Services can be supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

The following articles can be supplied to match the above patterns:—

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc.

DESSERT GLASS AND FLOWER STANDS.
Cup Jugs, Water Jugs and Glasses, specimen Tubes, &c. &c.

Circular Dish, with vase arising from centre, height from 12 to 21 inches	Rs.	4 to 10
Ditto with foot ditto ditto	,,	5 to 15
Exhibition Flower Stands, Circular glass dish with glass rod and tray at top, height from 18 to 25 inches	,,	8 to 20
Fancy Flower Stands, glass dishes, with or without foot, centre vase with branch vases, etc., etc	,,	25 to 40
Mirror Plateau Flower Stands, mirror base, vase in centre, with glass leaves, etc., ...from	,,	40 to 80
Flower Baskets, plain and engraved	,,	3 to 15
Flower Tubes plain ..... per dozen from	,,	8
Ditto Engraved ..... ,, from	,,	10

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STANLEY'S
THROUGH THE DARK CONTINENT,

Or, the Sources of the Nile, Around the Great Lakes Victoria and Tanganika and Down the Congo to the Atlantic Ocean.

Two Volumes, One Hundred and Fifty Illustrations, Two Portraits of the Author, and Ten Maps. Price Rs. 26-4-0.

*** "A journey which marks out Mr. Stanley as one of the most daring of explorers and observant of travellers." —*President of the Royal Geographical Society.*

"Most fascinating narrative."—*Athenæum.*
"Has no parallel in the history of modern exploration."—Keith Johnston in the *Academy.*
"Stanley has penetrated the very heart of the mystery."—*Times.*
"One of the greatest geographical discoveries of the age."—*Spectator.*
"This grand book of African travel."—*Land and Water.*
"Full of exciting adventure."—*Globe.*
"The most vivid panorama of vicissitudes of adventure which the pen of a traveller has ever sketched."—*World.*
"We know no other narrative of travel with which it can be compared."—*Nature.*
"There has been no book of African exploration like this before."—*Graphic.*
"Should satisfy the most exacting."—*Scotsman.*
"The additions which he has made to our knowledge of the Equatorial Lakes in Eastern Africa will be found, perhaps, not less important than his services in tracing across West Central Africa the course of one of the grandest rivers in the world."—*Saturday Review.*

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

THE WESTERN INDIA SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE great pleasure in announcing the arrival (ex P. & O. Steamer SURAT) of a well selected and perfectly NEW STOCK of French Shirtings, Oxford Ditto, and Wove Flannels. In this Department we can guarantee ease, comfort, and a perfect and elegant fit.

PRICE LIST.

		Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Fine strong all Long cloth Shirts	Six for...	22	8	25	0
Best Long cloth fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	,, ...	28	0	32	0
Do. with Collars attached	,, ...	31	0	35	0
Our very best quality	,, ...	31	0	35	0
Do. with Collars attached	,, ...	34	0	38	0
Printed Manchester Cambric, Collars on	,, ...	22	8	25	0
Best Printed French Cambric, do.	,, ...	30	0	34	0
The Genuine Oxford Cloth, do.	,, ...	36	0	40	0
The Best Wool Flannel Shirts	Each ...	9	0	10	0
	Six for ..	52	0	58	0
Best Silk and Wool Shirts	Each ...	9	0	10	0
	Six for...	52	0	58	0
Spun Silk Shirts	Each ...	12	0	14	0
	Six for...	70	0	78	0

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE AND CO.
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PLATED WARE:
Ornamental and useful Wedding Presents.

BREAKFAST FRAMES.

"Our Country Friends."

A SMALL TRAY containing Pepper Box in form of a Pump; Mustard Pot in form of a Milk Pail; Salt Cellar in form of an Ordinary Pail; Cayenne Holder of a small space in front of Pump.....Rs. 32 Nett Cash.

A SMALL TRAY consisting Country Gate, the Pillars of Gate forming the Pepper Box and Mustard Pot; Salt Cellar in form of a Tub; the model of a Lamb forms the handle.....Cash Rs. 45.

Cigar Holder.

LONDON STREET LAMP for matches, two Street Posts for lights, and racks for cigars running round from the posts, all on a small tray.....Cash Rs. 50.

The above new and Elegant Articles are manufactured of rich Electro-Plate, of the Best Style of Workmanship and finish, and are especially suitable for Presentation.

Ordinary Breakfast Frames from Rs. 7 to Rs. 40 each.

"Our Domestic Friends."

A SMALL TRAY containing Pepper Box in form of a Bottle; Mustard Pot in form of a Tankard; Salt Cellar in form of a Tumbler.....Rs. 32 Nett Cash.

London Street Scenes.

A SMALL TRAY, the model of a London Shoe-black forming the handle, Pepper box and Mustard Pot, two London street Posts, the Shoe-black box for holding Salt, and the Cayenne is contained in a small representation of the top of a London Coal shoot; with model of a blacking brush for the handle of lid.....Cash Rs. 55.

A SMALL TRAY containing Pepper Box and Mustard Pot in form of Two London Street Posts; Salt Cellar a small Horse Trough, and Cayenne Holder the model of a Street Lamp.....Cash Rs. 50.

MUFFINEERS.—Model of Cleopatra Needle for Salt and Pepper, per pair Rs. 7.

PRESENTS suitable for MESS PRESIDENTS.

One pair Game Carving Knife and Fork and one pair 10 inch Carving Knife and Fork with Ivory handles, solid silver ferules and tops of knives and forks mounted with solid silver, in velvet lined Morocco case. The set complete Rs. 70.
The same as above with Buckhorn handles, complete in velvet lined case. The set complete Rs. 50.
The above cutlery is of the best quality supplied by Messrs. Harrison Brothers and Howson, Sheffield.

ELECTRO-SILVERED SPOONS AND FORKS.

The Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c., of all the Patterns mentioned below are of superior manufacture. The *Fabric* of every article of the best quality of *Nickel German Silver*, massive in make, and thickly coated with a deposit of *Pure Silver*, which will be found, under ordinary care, to wear well for years. The following are Net Prices for Cash Prepayment only.

	The Fiddle or perfectly plain Pattern.		The Queen's Pattern.		The Lily and Beaded Pattern.	
	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Table Forks ..... per dos.	22	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Forks ..... ,,	20	0	30	0	27	0
Table Spoons ..... ,,	26	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Spoons ..... ,,	20	0	30	0	27	0
Tea Spoons ..... ,,	16	0	20	0	17	0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls ..... ,,	14	0	20	0	17	0
Mustard Spoons, gilt bowls ..... ,,	14	0	18	0	16	0
Salt Spoons, gilt bowls ..... ,,	2	8	5	0	4	8
Sugar Tongs ..... each	2	0	3	0	3	0
Mustard Ladles for Cruets ..... ,,	5	0	7	0	6	0
Gravy Spoons ..... ,,	7	0	12	0	9	0
Soup Ladles ..... ,,	3	8	4	12	4	0
Sauce or Milk Ladles ..... ,,	3	0	5	0	4	8
Butter Knives ..... ,,	1	8	2	0	2	8
Pickle Forks ..... ,,	3	0	3	6	3	6
Skewers ..... per inch	0	4	0	6	0	6

*** *The Article can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required.*

The SPOONS and FORKS *may be had in* Full Sets, and Half Sets, *according to the following Table.*

	Plain or Fiddle Pattern.	Queen's Pattern.	Lily Pattern		Plain or Fiddle Pattern.	Queen's Pattern.	Lily Pattern.
A FULL SET, comprising:—	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	A HALF SET, comprising:—	Rs. As.	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
1 dozen Table Spoons	135 0	200 0	185 0	6 Table Spoons	75 0	115 0	100 0
1 ,, Table Forks				6 Table Forks			
1 ,, Dessert Spoons				6 Dessert Spoons			
1 ,, Dessert Forks				6 Dessert Forks			
1 ,, Tea Spoons				6 Tea Spoons

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 2ND AUGUST, 1878.

WITH the exception of a fair enquiry for Cotton which has only been partially met by dealers, business here during the day has been almost at a standstill.

Reuters telegrams of yesterday quote Consols unchanged at 95¼ and French Rentes at 112¼ ex.Coupon.

In the London General Produce Markets Coffee is unchanged at 108s per cwt for Mid. Plantation Ceylon and 73s and 80s for Good Ordinary Mettra and Mysore. The prices for Cocoanut Oil are unaltered at £42-10s. per ton for Ceylon and £38 for Cochin. There is no change in the Seed market.

In Manchester the market for Piece Goods was firm in tone, but higher prices asked seriously check business. In Liverpool the Cotton Market closed steady with sales amounting to 12,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were Surats. Spot quotations are unchanged. To arrive Fair Comrawuttee with a Middling Fair Clause ship, named via Cape, is quoted at 5s. 5-16d. per lb.

From New York yesterday's telegrams quote Mid. Uplands at 11¾ cents. per lb. Futures have given way 1/16 since the previous day, being now quoted 11 5/16 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876
Thursday's Receipts.....	Nil.	200	600
Six days' do.	3,000	1,900	3,500
Total since 1st Sept.....	4,214,000	3,934,800	4,090,900

The Bank of England return for the week ending 31st ult. shows a decrease of £500,000 in the Reserve, a decrease of £200,000 in Bullion, and an increase of £1,300,000 in the Bills Discounted. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities which last week stood at 37⅜ per cent. has fallen to 34½ per cent. In the face of this far from favourable return it is not surprising that the Directors at their meeting yesterday raised the Bank rate to 4 per cent. Shipments of £670,000 of Silver and £740,000 of Gold are telegraphed by Reuter as having been made by yesterday's P. & O. steamer from Southampton for this port; these shipments being abnormally large a repetition of the telegram advising them has been called for. Bar Silver has declined to 52¾d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE has been very quiet to-day, and although the only quotable alteration from yesterday has been a decline of 1-32d. in demand Bank Bills, the feeling throughout the day has been weaker, but very little business has been done. From Calcutta telegrams also report the market weak at 1s. 8⅝d. for 6 months' sight Bank Bills. Our quotations are as follows :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 1-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8⅜d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	1s. 8⅝d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	1s. 8 7-16d.	,,
France, 8 ,,	2-14	,,

On Calcutta rates remain unchanged at 100¼ on demand, and 99½ for 60 days' sight paper.

The SHARE MARKET has been dull to-day, and the only alteration in Spinning and Weaving Co.'s Scrip has been downwards : Colabas have declined Re. 10, Great Easterns Rs. 15, Jewras Balloo Rs. 10, Khatow Muccoonjee Rs. 10, Nursey Rs. 5, Prince of Wales Re. 25 per share. In Bank shares there is an advance of Re. 1 in Nationals, but others are unchanged. There are no alterations in the quotations for Land Companies, Press, or Miscellaneous Shares.

The COTTON MARKET has again been strong, and rates have advanced a further Re. 1 per candy. Moderate sales have been reported for export, and considerable purchases have been effected during the last few days on account of the local mills. We quote :—

Good Comrawuttee	Rs. 213	per candy.
F. G. F. Do.	,, 209	,,
F. G. F. Dhollera	,, 208	,,
G. F. ,,	,, 203	,,
Good Sawgimed Dharwar	,, 214	,,
G. F. Comptа	,, 193	,,

There has been very little doing in Seeds today, but our quotations remain nominally unchanged at Rs. 6-14 per cwt. for Linseed and Rs. 6 for Guzerat Rapeseed.

FREIGHTS are quiet at £1-2-6 for steamers and 15 per ton for Iron ships and 10 per ton for Wooden to Liverpool.

COALS are unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct.	141
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 p. c.	725
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	715 xd.
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	675
Nationa. Bank of India.	37,925	£25	£12-10	6 do.	113

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150	p.a.	1,200
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125	do	985
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18	p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32	p.a.	615
Bellary	178	1,000	all	60	,,	670
Bezar Co. Company (New)	155	500	all	45	p.a	495
Indian Press Co.	1,000	250	all	14	do	125
Broach Cotton Co	250	500	all	15	do	70
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75	do	600
Colabe Press Co	500	1,850	all	50	do	510
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	400	500	all	18	do	220
Steel India Press Co.	353	1,000	all	100	do	870
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	250	50	do	1,200
French Press Co.	200	500	all	75	p.a.	375 xd.
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	—	1,400	100	do	805
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	350	40	do	340
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250	do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25	do	350
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	60	do	500
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	150	do	1,220
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12	p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.	50	1,000	1,000	75	p.a.	550

*Per Share for the half-year

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	600	2,000	1,700	..	..	325
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	25	p.a.	900
Allred Mills Co.	350	1,000	1,000	50	p.a.	1,160
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55	p. a.	2,000
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	..	93
Bhownaggar M. and F. Company	800	2,000	..	40	p.a.	1,400
Bombay United	600	1,000	all	35	p.a*	1,060
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	500	all	15	p.a*	230
Broach Mills	1,000	500	all	10	p.a.	70
Colabe S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25	p.a*	785
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	40	p.a*	1,020
Comjeal India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	..	660
Dhurumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35	p.a*	885
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,250	1,250	all	40	p.a*	1,225
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	35	p.a*	1,170
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	678	1,000	all	35	p.a.	1,015
Hydraulic S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	..	..	..	850
Jeevraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35	p.a*	980
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	50	p.a*	9 0
K. Muccoonjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	40	p.a*	980
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil		790
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70	p.a*	1,290
Manchester & Bombay S. & W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	..	43
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25	p.a*	875
Manockjee Petit's	1,000	1,000	all	50	p.a.	1,365
Manockjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40	p.a*	1,365
Maxagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	..	270
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	35	p.	945
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	..	660
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	..	80
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10	p.a*	345
Oriental	1,000	625	all	10	p.a*	775
Ormerod Mills Limited	991	1,000	all	..	..	1,125
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	30	p.a.	860
Scoondersas Spinning	680	1,000	all	75	p.a.	850
,, Do do.	400	500	125	125	p.a.	305
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	..	1,005
Soloria Mills	569	1,000	all	25	p. a.	775

*Per Share for the half-year.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the Week ending 27th July 1878.

Open 1,268½ miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	76,610	12	0
Merchandize	1,59,764	0	0
Telegraph	769	0	0
Total Rs.	2,37,163	12	0
Corresponding Week last year, open 1,268½ miles ..... Total Rs.	5,32,728	0	11
Decrease	2,95,564	4	11

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Railways.	Total from 1st January To 26th May 1877.	Total from 1st January To 25th May 1878.	Total Increase in 1878.	Total Decrease in 1878.
GUARANTEED.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian, Main	16613878	15934041	...	679839
East Indian, Jabulpur	2000778	1574752	...	426026
Eastern Bengal	1387745	1611074	223329	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	1818881	1949711	125130	...
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	4030127	4045657	15447	...
Madras	4031521	3719197	...	1312324
South Indian	1158155	1241230	83075	...
Great Indian Peninsula	15003262	14470104	...	533158
Bombay, Barods, and Central India	3905053	3419425	...	485628
Total	49949185	46806886	...	3142297
STATE.				
Calcutta and South-Eastern	44441	57751	13310	...
Nalhati	35077	41854	6847	...
Rajputana	1109234	1248560	139326	...
Holkar	146461	350134	203673	...
Khamgoon	33752	40856	7104	...
Azeem	49214	59910	10696	...
Wardha Valley	26567	64742	38185	...
Nizam's	206768	252290	45552	...
Tirhut	113726	181252	67455	...
Punjab, Northern	253837	363074	109237	...
Neemuch	25568	60947	37389	...
Northern Bengal	...	287843	287843	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	c 21808	489789	467981	...
Bhadia	...	b 38656	38656	...
Dhond and Manmar	...	c 55029	55029	...
Total	2163426	3693077	1529651	...
Grand Total	52112611	50499975	...	1612636
Gross Estimated Expenses	24190674	24700836	...	...
Net Receipts	27921937	25799337	...	2131600

a—Total receipts from 2nd to 26th May 1877.
b—Total receipts from 10th January to 25th May 1878.
c—Total receipts from 15th March to 25th May 1878.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. COCONADA, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Captain Washington, R.N., and nine deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
2	Coconada (s)	Morris	Bussorah, July 16.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
2	Geelong (s)	Fraser	Aden and Suez.

The steamer Coconada, to P. Gulf, via Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
29 Satara (s)..... James..... Kyuk Phyoo, July 13.
Brazilian ..... Carson ..... Calicut, July 12.
City of Athens ..... Canaghan ..... Hull, April 16.
Ellore ..... Ballentine..... Mauritius, July 2.
Night Hawk ..... Williams ..... Madras, July 20.

DEPARTURES.

July 29.—Steamers Cyrene and Duke of Buccleuch.

PASSENGERS.

Per Satara.—Messrs. Chanci, R. Davidson, G. Gould, H. B. Brames, Mrs. C. Rowe.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By City of Athens.—Her Majesty from London to Madras in lat. 27-36 S., long. 29-30 W., 54 days out.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.
30 Doucalion..... ..... Trenquebar.
Her Majesty .... London.
31 Ada .... Rangoon.
Meinam .... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

July.
30 Ranjita .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall s—1 case card thread, Abdoolaly Dawoodkhan. Geelong s—100 kegs sulphate of copper, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Lady Dufferin—20 crates candles, Bhicoo Sazba and Co. Henry Balckow s—10 bales brown paper, The Agra Bank.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Hindostan s—3 cases saffron, L Narain and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Geelong s—6 cases beads, Mahamedally Essoofally.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s—100 kegs red lead and 100 kegs white lead, A Fraser and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—60 cases brandy, Eduljee Banonjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stockbridge—320 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co. European s—230 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 8 bales wool, Ralli Brothers ; 240 bales cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 85 bales cotton, Ramcursun Lalchund ; 384 bales cotton, Peel, Camels and Co ; 11 bales cotton, Gladstone, Wyllie and Co ; 120 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 96 bales cotton, Mooljee Nursey ; 125 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass.

FOR LONDON.

Geelong s—3 cases shawls, Mahamedbut Ahmedbut ; 2 boxes gold bars (Rs. 1,70,000) The National Bank.
Reaper—644 cwts coir yarn, Khetsee Dhurrumsee ; 20½ cwts m-o'-p shells, Abdoola Parpia ; 490 cwts myrabollams and 22 cwts hingda, Dhurrumsee Veljee ; 2 bales hides, Suruff Sallaymahamed ; 10 bales hides, Goolamhoosein Mooljee ; 100 cwts B horns and 37½ cwts myrabollams, Dhurrumsey Veljee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Himalaya s—100 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Settna ; 200 bales cotton, W LeGeyt and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

China s—31 chests opium, E D Sassoon ; 35 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 7 chests opium, N J Abraham.
Sunda s—25 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 120 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

China s—124 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co ; 35 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

HIGH COURT—AUGUST 3.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

LONG CAUSES.

756-77—Shapoorjee and T—Curvetjee Rustomjee Cama vs Kessowjee Jadhowjee—Craigie, Lynch, and O—Part heard.
146-78—Hearn C and H—Cassbai vs Bhaisett Tricumlal and Hakimbhoy—Fletcher and S and Bhaisunker N.
64-78—A F Turner—Khemchund Purshotum vs Thackersey Dewjee—Balkrishna and B.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

LONG CAUSES.

77-78—Bhaishunker N—Narrotamdas Baposa vs Dewcorebai—Macfarlane and G—Part heard.
384-77—In person (a pauper)—Deevoobai vs Janabai and others —In person.
269-78—Khunderao M—Pandoo Arjoon J and others vs Rumlajee Dadoo—In person.
Craigie L and C—A W Lyon and others vs Heerjee Curson—Khunderao M.
292-78—In person—Luckhumsey Nappoo vs Laljee Poonsey and others—Tyebjee and S.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 1st August 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected at 32 deg. Fah.	29·623
Temperature of the Air	82·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·8
Dew Point	78·8
Relative humidity of Air	·84
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p.m.)	86·7
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·5
General Direction of Wind .....SW, WSW, SW, WSW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	515
Fall of Rain	0·41
Total fall during the month	0·41
,, year	69·62
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 2nd Aug....	0·09

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter..... 5th, 6h. 10·5m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fri. 2	.....	5 39	6 34	{ 1 17 m	7 22 m
				{ 1 38 a	7 75 a
Sat. 3	7th Sunday after Trinity	5 39	6 33	{ 2 5 m	8 7 m
				{ 2 17 a	8 43 a
Sun. 4	.....	5 39	6 33	{ 2 53 m	8 56 m
				{ 2 59 a	9 26 a
Mon.	.....	5 40	6 32	{ 3 52 m	9 44 m
				{ 3 32 a	10 18 a
Tues. 6	English Mail expected.	5 40	6 32	{ 4 59 m	10 51 m
				{ 4 36 a	11 23 a
Wed. 7	.....	5 41	6 31	{ 6 25 m	0 13 a
				{ 5 43 a	.....
Th. 8	.....	5 41	6 31	{ 7 58 m	0 39 m
				{ 7 18 a	1 50 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

DICKINSON.—July 31st, at Jalgeon, Khandeish, of cholraic diarrhœa, Florence Lucretia, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Dickinson, aged 11 months and 16 days.
KENYON.—August 2nd, at Apollo House, Fort, Fraser Tennent, infant child of W. T. Kenyon, Sergeant-Major, Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps,

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANGUS.—July 26th, at Darjeeling, the wife of Major General J. A. Angus, late Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.
BOWER.—July 20th, at Kilpauk, the wife of Mr. W. L. Bower, of the Doveton College, Madras, of a son.
MAHONY.—July 29th, at Darjeeling, the wife of F. H. Mahony, Band Master, H. M.'s 65th Regiment, of a daughter.
SCUDDER.—July 29th, at Coonoor, the wife of H. M. Scudder, Esq., American Arcot Mission, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BIRD.—At Nawadi, Mrs. John Bird, aged 69.
SMITH.—July 17th, at Rangoon, Janet Alice, wife of Major R. Callwell Smith, R A.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1878.

THE rejection of the application which was made to the High Court to have the trial of the Surat editors transferred to Bombay will doubtless cause much surprise to every unbiassed person who read the affidavit which was presented on behalf of the prisoners when the request for the rule *nisi* was made a few weeks ago to the Chief Justice and his colleague on the Bench. The statements made by the prisoners were so startling, and it was so difficult to believe they were without foundation, seeing they were so confidently put forward, that the public were inclined to rejoice that there still existed a High Court to protect those liberties which were liable to be endangered in the courts of justice in the mofussil, where civilians are popularly believed to be little monarchs of all they survey, and can do much as they please in order to carry out either their own personal whims or the indicated desires of the Government. But when the public peruse the reports of the proceedings which terminated in the Mazagon Appellate Court on Thursday we think they will be inclined to believe that no other decision could have issued from the Bench than the one which Sir Michael Westropp delivered. It appears clear that many of the most alarming statements which were made on behalf of the prisoners could not be sustained, that others were flatly contradicted and admitted to be untrue, and that altogether the attempt to get the *venue* of the trial changed had been made not so much on account of the excited state of public feeling in Surat as to give the trial political importance and obtain public sympathy for the prisoners under false pretences. We are glad that the attempt has failed. If it had been proved to be the case that the Surat community were in such a state of terrorism through inquisitorial proceedings on the part of the police, that independent evidence could not be procured on behalf of the prisoners, that the police were going about with blank warrants in their pockets and serving them wherever they liked either for purposes of extortion or intimidation, and that the Sessions Judge was actually holding direct communications with Government presumably with regard to what decisions he should come to during the trials, or what sentences he should inflict upon the prisoners, we should have strongly approved the transfer of the trials to Bombay ; but when it is evident that no serious attempt could be made to sustain any of these serious allegations, it is satisfactory to find the aims of the political agitators defeated. Much as we feel bound to hold in check our admiration of the mofussil system of dispensing justice, we are by no means disposed to approve of slurs being cast on that justice unnecessarily, with the object and result of making ignorant persons discontented and political schemers more potent in their intrigues, and we cordially agree with Sir Michael Westropp that making the rule *nisi* absolute on the strength of such discredited statements as had been made on behalf of the Surat prisoners would have been tantamount to passing a grave slur on British administration of justice, and the means of shaking the confidence of the community in it afterwards.

There is some mystery still about the blank warrants. The counsel for the prisoners said they had three in their possession, signed by Motilal, a police inspector in Surat ; but when we have regard to the fact that the counsel did not feel at liberty to give any information about these warrants, that no attempt was made to bring forward any person who had been actually served with a blank warrant, and looking at the nature of the other serious allegations made by the prisoners in their affidavits, we cannot help thinking that there was no truth in this part of the story. When the counsel for the prisoners felt bound to keep silent as to the way the three blank warrants had come into their possession, there is good reason for suspecting that they were stolen in order to give a colourable pretext for the removal of the trials to Bombay. By making such reckless statements—such reckless and improper swearing, as the Chief Justice characterized them —the Surat prisoners have done themselves no good whatever. On the contrary, they have succeeded in alienating public sympathy from them to a very great extent, and have themselves to thank for starting the presumption that they were not so innocent in connection with the riots as they have vehemently professed to be. Men who could, without a tittle of evidence, accuse judges of taking their orders from Government and for a purpose procure blank warrants in some way that they dare not divulge, are quite capable of inciting ignorant mobs to create serious disturbances ; and, we repeat, the Surat editors have themselves to thank for attracting the attention of the public to their mischievous political capabilities. We are glad that the Surat authorities have come out of the ordeal triumphantly. Nothing could have served their purpose and cleared their characters better than this abortive attempt of the Surat editors to make themselves appear in the eyes of the public political martyrs to British misgovernment. We need only express the hope that the proceedings in the forthcoming Surat Criminal Sessions will be conducted with marked moderation. The authorities have now nothing to gain, but much to lose, by bitter or intemperate prosecutions. The acquiescence of Government in the Chief Justice's proposal that Mr. Pollen, who recently distinguished himself by the self-contained manner in which he presided at the Sholapore Railway Frauds trial, should try the native editors, appears to be an indication that in any further proceedings connected with the unfortunate Surat disturbances a policy of moderation will be carried out. In such a course there will be wisdom, because the storm would thus be allowed to pass out of men's minds the better it will be for all parties concerned.

MR. DOSABHOY FRAMJEE has already had some unpleasant comments made upon the attitude he has taken up as a Magistrate in connection with those Railway Frauds Cases which have turned out to be such a miserable *fiasco*. It was roundly inferred that his peculiar position in life—that of being a pet of Government's and therefore entitled to be grateful to his benefactors—had had a tendency to make him unfit to be a proper guardian of the constitutional rights of Englishmen in matters in which the authorities were deeply concerned. We are afraid that Mr. Dosabhoy's most recent proceedings in connection with the same set of cases will not have the effect of dispersing this belief. It will be remembered that a person called Luckumsey Poonsey laid an information against Mr. Dewey, the general effect of which was that Mr. Dewey had taken bribes and had thereby injured the Railway Company to which he belonged. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee then thought this Luckumsey Poonsey's evidence so valuable that he actually imposed a prohibitory bail on Mr. Dewey, who was in consequence kept for six weeks in jail in the hottest part of the year. Mr. Dosabhoy would appear to have had no reason for inflicting such a severe punishment upon this unfortunate European beyond the fact that he believed, from information which he must have derived privately from some individual deeply interested in the prosecution of the Railway Frauds Cases and not from any evidence which had been led before him, that such astounding revelations of fraud and heaven knows what were concealed in the background that it would be absolutely dangerous to permit Mr. Dewey to be let loose upon society again. Well, after lingering in jail for the time we have mentioned, Mr. Dewey was brought up at the Criminal Sessions, and the public are well acquainted with the results ; the evidence given against him was so untrustworthy, Luckumsey Poonsey's included, that the jury did not think it necessary to call for a defence. Mr. Dewey stepped down from the dock once more a free man, but with his character blasted, and his situation as Goods Agent on the railway on which he had been employed for nearly a dozen years no longer available to him, thanks to the false swearing, badly organised as it was, which had been hunted up against him. He naturally endeavoured to get some satisfaction in compensation for the great personal and pecuniary injuries which he had sustained. What more natural than that he should seek to have Luckumsey Poonsey punished—the man whose sworn information had appeared to Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee to be of such overwhelming importance that reasonable bail for the liberation of Mr. Dewey could not be accepted ? Mr. Dewey had another motive than the vindication of his character for the prosecution of Luckumsey Poonsey. He had been told that he could not be reemployed in the Railway Company unless he first thoroughly cleared himself of the charges which had been laid against him, and he saw no way of doing so except by bringing up the man who had charged him with taking bribes, and compelling him to disclose the reasons which had induced him to lay the criminating information. Accordingly on Thursday, Mr. Gill, on behalf of Mr. Dewey, applied to Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee for leave to prosecute Luckumsey Poonsey for giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. Mr. Dewey's affidavit was read, and it recounted the proceedings in which Luckumsey Poonsey had figured conspicuously. Other four affidavits were read which had been prepared by persons whose names were mentioned in Luckumsey Poonsey's original information against Mr. Dewey, and all of whom solemnly affirmed that Luckumsey Poonsey's statements were false. No one could have been more fully cognizant of the injuries which had been wrought upon Mr. Dewey in consequence of Luckumsey Poonsey's information than Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, who was the direct instrument of inflicting one of the principal injuries. One accustomed to ordinary methods of British justice might therefore have thought that Mr. Dosabhoy would have had no difficulty in coming to an immediate decision on the application now made on behalf of Mr. Dewey. He must have known that three facts were as clear as daylight—one, that Luckumsey Poonsy had made certain statements ; the second, that in consequence of these statements Mr. Dewey had been confined in jail for six weeks and had been put to great expense besides losing his means of livelihood ; the third, that Mr. Dewey and every person mentioned in Luckumsey Poonsey's affidavit denied Luckumsey Poonsey's statments ; and the simple question remaining was, whether a man who alleged that he had been falsely sworn against and therefore deeply injured in every respect, should be allowed the opportunity of compelling Luckumsey Poonsey to prove his statements or be punished for his lying in the case of his failure to do so. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, however, did not apparently see the matter in this light. He said he would like time to consider his decision ; presumably he felt he had a most difficult question to consider. He therefore put off giving his decision for a day, and yesterday he delivered it. With all due respect for the magistrates who are trained or selected by Government to deal out justice to the community, we venture to say that the public will be astounded at the conclusion at which Mr. Dosabhoy has arrived after his supernaturally wise display of caution. He could not find anything in the facts to show that Luckumsey Poonsey had committed perjury. It was true that a jury of the High Court had discarded this Luckumsey Poonsey's evidence and had discharged Mr. Dewey from his position as a criminal in the dock ; it was true that Mr. Dewey and everybody else mentioned in Luckumsey Poonsey's information had denied every one of that personage's statements. Nevertheless the Magistrate who had practically condemned Mr. Dewey to six weeks' imprisonment on the strength of the universally-denied statements of Luckumsey Poonsey could find "nothing to show that Luckumsey "Poonsey had committed perjury !" Does not this seem to be a mere travesty of justice ? What individual in the community can feel safe of his personal liberties for a day or an hour when it is decided on our magisterial benches that a man may make statements to swear away another man's character and liberty, and that however vehemently these statements may be denied the injured—it may be ruined—individual has no redress ? Of course there are plenty of rumours afloat endeavouring to account for Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's decision. Some say that he purposely postponed giving a decision upon a plain case in order that he might have an opportunity in the interval of consulting Mr. Arthur Crawford, and thus avoid doing anything that might hurt the feelings of the gentlemen who are responsible for getting up the ludicrous Railway Frauds prosecutions ; and we daresay there are plenty who would like to know whether the Magistrate had any communication, personally or by letter, with Mr. Crawford before he resolved to refuse Mr. Dewey the opportunity of clearing his character. Putting these vague surmises aside, we think there is enough proof on the surface of the whole of the scandalous proceedings of which Mr. Dewey has been the victim to show that there has been a singular miscarriage of justice ; and if an appeal to the High Court is possible, we trust that one will be made on behalf of the claim urged by Mr. Dewey to have the opportunity of prosecuting the police witness who has been the means of dragging him into jail cells and criminal docks. If Mr. Dewey has not the means of making the application to the High Court, he ought not to be left without them, for his case has a startling importance to the whole European community.

TURKEY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 10.

FOR several days our telegraphic communications with the West have been defective, and we have been dependent for information as to the proceedings of the Congress upon such of the officials of the Porte as have had access to the telegrams of the Turkish delegates. The information which we receive from them is strangely at variance with that which comes to us through the English newspapers. In England the supporters of the Ministry are declaring that Lord Beaconsfield has gained a great triumph, and that he has succeeded in obtaining for the Sultan a fresh lease of power. The Turks take a widely different view of the proceedings of the Congress. They declare that the Treaty which the Congress has elaborated, and which, of course, will be enforced by the will of united Europe, is more damaging than the Treaty of San Stefano would have been, and that England, instead of helping Turkey, has basely and perfidiously abandoned her. In the great Councils which have been held since I last wrote to you, the conduct of England has been arraigned by many speakers who have declared that Turkey was led into war by England, buoyed up with false hopes by England, and prevented by England from making such concessions to Russia as would have made that Power her firm and lasting ally. In one of these Councils Server Pasha took occasion to repeat and amplify the speech which he made at Kesanlik, and in which, as you will remember, he denounced the perfidious policy of England, and charged her with having caused all the miseries of Turkey. Addressing himself to the Sultan, he said—"For the remarks which I made at Kesanlik, and on the demand of the English Ambassador, your Majesty was pleased to degrade and dismiss me, but you now see that I had good warrant for my words, and that if you had taken the advice which I from the first gave to you, you would not now be the victim of English duplicity.' The Sultan listened attentively to this speech, and several times bowed his head in token of acquiescence. The position of the English Ambassador has become extremely difficult and unpleasant, and he has had to listen to some very bitter remarks from Safvet Pasha and the other Ministers who have accused him, point blank, of having deceived them. And there can be no doubt that he has, of course, unintentionally deceived them. He has been kept in the dark as to the intentions and plans of his Government, and as he heard nothing to the contrary, has concluded that the policy of England was that which he had advocated. He is himself an ardent Turcophile, and has made no secret of his predilections, and when he found himself not merely supported but promoted and rewarded by his Government, he naturally concluded that they shared his views. The publication of the draft agreement between Count Schouvaloff and Lord Salisbury took him completely by surprise, and showed him that he had deceived himself, while it convinced the Turks that he had deceived them. The proceedings of the Congress have confirmed the Turks in this belief, and have altogether robbed him of what little influence he once possessed at the Palace of the Porte. In one respect he has been peculiarly unlucky. It was mainly at his instance that Caratheodori Effendi was deputed to represent Turkey at the Congress. Sir Henry Layard told both the Sultan and the Ministers that the appointment of a Greek rayah to represent the Sultan would produce an excellent effect in Europe, and even went so far as to say that if Caratheodori were sent to Berlin, he would guarantee the Porte against the grant of any concessions whatever to Greece. Now it is reported, and the Turks believe (though the report still requires confirmation) that the Congress has decided on the annexation of Epirus and Thessaly to Greece. This report has made the Turks furious, and has so incensed them against Sir Henry Layard, that when he went to the Porte on Sunday last he was received with a storm of angry accusations which almost amounted to insult. Very high words passed between him and Safvet, and he came away at once ruffled and discomfited. But it is not the Pashas only who are angry with the proceedings of the Congress. The Ulemas believe, or affect to believe, that their religion is threatened, and they utter much tall-talk which, if words were daggers, would be dangerous. So angry are they in appearance, if not in reality, that Safvet Pasha has sent a circular to the Powers, warning them that if the Moslems are made desperate by ill-treatment, the worst possible disorders may result from their despair, and casting the entire responsibility for any such disorders upon the Powers, and more especially upon England. The Ulemas talk gravely of resisting the decisions of the Congress, even though in so doing they should have to contend against the whole of Europe. They are collecting funds for the further prosecution of the war, they are themselves taking part in the exercises of the recruits, and they have called upon the Sultan to raise the sacred standard, and to lead them against the enemies of their faith. I do not attach much value to the words or the actions of the Ulemas, and I have little doubt that when Safvet Pasha sent his threatening circular to the Powers, he was himself quite free from the alarm which he affected to feel. He has played this card on more than one previous occasion, and with a sufficient amount of success to embolden him to play it once more.

As I have said, we do not know with certainty what the decisions

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

VIENNA, Aug. 1.

The Austrians have arrived as far as Banjaluka in Bosnia, and a division of the Austrian Army entered Herzegovina to-day.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCLOSURE BY MARVIN.

LONDON, Aug. 2.

Mr. Marvin, the writer who revealed the text of the Anglo-Russian agreement to the *Globe* newspaper and who is now on his trial for the same, asserts that another secret treaty was signed by the Government on the 31st May.

Sir Stafford Northcote in the Commons, replying to a question as to there being any truth in Marvin's assertion, gave an evasive answer.

DEBATE ON LORD HARTINGTON'S MOTION.

The debate on Lord Hartington's motion was resumed in the Commons last night, when Mr. Lowe made a speech, in which he expressed his bitter disapproval of the policy of the Government, and said that the Royal Prerogative must be modified.

Lord John Manners replied in defence of the Government.

Mr. Laing gave it as his opinion, that the much talked of Russian attack on India was all visionary.

The debate was adjourned until the 2nd instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, Aug. 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Eldorado, outward bound for Calcutta, &c., departed from here to-day.

LONDON, Aug. 1st, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quieter.

Fair Dhollera	5 5-16

The Manchester Market has been firm in tone, but higher prices asked seriously check business.

3 per cent. Consols for Account	95¼
5 per cent. French Rents, 1872	112½ ex-Coupon.
Bar Silver	52⅝

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£ 7,900,000	Dec. £	500,000
Bills Discounted	£18,700,000	Inc. £	1,300,000
Bullion	£22,000,000	Dec. £	200,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 34½ per cent.

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

AUGUST 1, 10 A.M.

There has been a general fall of the barometer during the past 24 hours. The decrease exceeds one-tenth of an inch in the Punjab, N. W. Provinces, Behar, and Arracan. The decrease is greatest at Rawul Pindee, where it is one-sixth of an inch. Strong winds continue along the Bombay Coast. Winds are light in Northern India. There is to-day feeble cyclonic motion about the area of low pressure in the north of the Bay of Bengal. Slight showers have fallen in the vicinity of the Orissa coast to-day. The heaviest falls are—Kurrachee twenty-five tenths, Mooltan eleven tenths, Nagpore sixteen tenths, Lucknow and Madras seven tenths, Hyderabad (Deccan) eleven tenths, and Poona eight tenths. The July rainfall in Burma is barely half of the average. Rangoon has had 10 inches during the month; the average is 20 inches. Moulmein had 18 inches, the average being 44 inches. Bassein had 86 tenths, the average being 16 inches; and Prome 52 tenths, the average being 94 tenths.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—Aug. 2.

Cannanore, 5-25 p.m.—Weather constant; rain wind S. W.; thermometer max. 82; min. 74; W. B. 77; barometer 29·70. Fall of rain 1 inch 10 cents.

Canwar, 5 p.m.—Weather wet and equally; wind S. W. 6 to 9; thermometer 78·4; barometer 29·800. Fall of rain 63 cents.

Mangalore, 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind N.N.W. Fall of rain 73 cents.

Tuticorin, 3·30 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W. strong; thermometer 92; barometer 29·80.

Vingoula, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S. W equally; thermometer 79. Fall of rain 1 inch 3 cents

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered...	68 21	74 20	73 93
August 1 Thursday	0 41	.....	.....
2 Friday.....	.....	0 70	0 60
Total.....	68 62	74 90	74 53
Fall up to 2nd August 1877...	.....	36 48	41 99
„ „ 1st „ „ ...	46 12	.....	.....

Note.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 8 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(From our own Correspondents.)

Tanna.—The rainfall at Tanna up to 31st July 1878 was inches 85 cents 15, and up to 31st July 1877 inches 34 cents 21. The quantity this year is therefore been more than double that of last year at Tanna.

Rajkote.—There is good news of the monsoon in Rajkote and its neighbourhood. About fifteen inches of rain have fallen. The prospects of the season are much improved. Grass is now very abundant, and the prices are falling rapidly.

MALLIGAUM, Aug. 1.

Although the monsoon was late in setting in, it has now made up for its backwardness. Copious showers have fallen throughout July, the amount of rain gauged up to the 31st being 17·43 inches; up to the corresponding date last year the fall amounted to 6·34 inches only. The young crops so far are magnificent; a week or ten days of sunshine are now required to strengthen the plants, and to enable the cultivators to weed their fields. If we have our usual August and September showers, a bumper crop may be expected.

BROACH, Aug. 1.

We are going to be killed with kindness this year as regards the fall of rain. For the last twelve days we have not seen the sun for an hour. Yesterday and to-day it rained very heavily, with strong gusts of wind day and night. About 100 houses, chiefly of the poorer classes, have come down. The sky is yet overcast, and there is every sign of a further fall. The *kuppas* plants have suffered severely in a good many places. Our roads are awfully cut up, and unless Government sanctions the loan of money, it will be hard for the Municipality to restore them. Out of the 14 men who were upset the other day in the Nerbudda, 12 have been saved.

AURUNGABAD, July 31.

We have rain daily in mild showers and the weather is very pleasant. The total fall has not reached 12 inches yet, but though so little has fallen it has tended greatly to the advantage of the crops and everything around looks delightful.

Nadgaon.—We have had splendid rain here, and the weather is now very pleasant. The prospects are not quite so favourable in the north as here, but there is little cause for fear in these provinces.

Lucknow.—Whatever may have been the gloomy anticipations that were entertained regarding the crops, owing to the somewhat long-continued break in the monsoon, the downpour of Monday night (29th) and the previous and subsequent showers have done much to remove anxiety, and there is every reason to think that, with but a few more showers at intervals, the kharif harvest will be a good one. One thing is certain, that all immediate ground for apprehension is entirely removed, and unless some quite unforeseen and improbable circumstances arise to altogether prejudice the situation, we may fairly assume that there will not this winter be a repetition of last year's disastrous crop failure.—*Lucknow Times.*

KURRACHEE.

The gods have at last taken compassion upon us. We had a smart shower between 4 and 5 a. m. on Saturday and the clouds dispersed at about 6; but at noon on the same day the sky was again overcast, and after a little thunder we had a glorious downpour which lasted upwards of two hours. All the compounds in camp were inundated and the tanks and nullahs were full to overflowing. At night there was another downpour. On Sunday morning the weather cleared up, but at about 2 p. m. the clouds commenced to gather fast, and in about half an hour the rain came down in torrents, flooding some of the streets to the depth of nearly three feet. We had a heavy shower yesterday (Monday) too, from after 2 p.m. it cleared up. The rainfall up to 10 a. m. yesterday was 5 inches 47 cents. Last evening, just as we were going to press, between 6 and 7 o'clock, it commenced to thunder, and the lightning was vivid in the extreme, and shortly afterwards torrents of rain fell. One compound in the vicinity of the *Commercial Press* on the side of the Bunder Road was flooded to a depth of two or three feet in the short space of half an hour.—*Civil and Military Gazette*, July 30.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 2, 1-43 P.M.

French steamer Amazone from China arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 1-16d. per Rupee.		
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8	„
Credits,	4	„ 1s. 8	„
Documents,	3	„ „ 1s. 8 7-16d.	„
Francs	3	„ „ 2·14	„

Whosoever that the Government of India is still in tribulation about the rumours to which our commercial correspondent alluded on the 19th ult. Our correspondent mentioned as mere London "*gossip*" a story that was in circulation to the effect that a proposal had been made to Lord Lytton by Lord Salisbury for landing troops at the head of the Persian Gulf to march on Bagdad and annex Mesopotamia, and that the Viceroy in a fine vein of patriotism had replied that he would sooner resign than send a single soldier to assist in any such design. An enterprising contemporary in Calcutta took up the tale, and by amplifying it made out that there was quite a formidable invasion of Mesopotamia contemplated; whereupon the Government of India flatly denied the said enterprising contemporary's circumstantial statements. The Calcutta paper, nothing daunted, returned to the charge, and cited the rumours which our correspondent had distinctly called mere gossip as "confirmation strong as holy writ" of its contradicted editorial. Now, the Press Commissioner has directed his attention to the *Bombay Gazette*, and we suppose that every newspaper has by this time been told by the representative of the Government of India that our correspondent's unconcealed gossip was "utterly without foundation." We hope there will be no necessity for any further contradictions on the subject, or the public may begin to think that His Excellency the Viceroy doth protest just a trifle too much.

Mr. Marvin, the Foreign Office clerk who is being prosecuted for theft of a copy of the celebrated Anglo-Russian Agreement, is occasioning the Ministry some anxiety, and politicians generally hardly less, perhaps, by his disclosure yesterday, as reported by telegraph, of there being another secret treaty entered into by the Government, relating, of course, to the Eastern Question. Sir Stafford Northcote's evasive answer in the House of Commons when questioned on the subject lends significance to Mr. Marvin's revelation; and it will only intensify the impatience of Parliament and the country to learn the contents of a document which may be as onerous in its obligations for England as the Anglo-Turkish Convention. Surprise upon surprise in the political and diplomatic world have of late sprung up to astonish us all; and who knows but that what remains to be revealed in this alleged secret treaty of the 31st May, may not simply be a surprise but a shock to sober politicians of all parties? We may well feel surprise at the news contained in this telegram, for Lord Salisbury assured the House of Lords last Friday week (as reported in the special telegram from London published by us on Monday) that "the country was now under no unknown engagement."

The Agent of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation has been advised by telegraph that the dividend for the half year ended 30th June is £1 per share, equal to 8 per cent per annum, and that dollars 200,000 has been carried to the Reserve Fund, and dollars 19,243 carried to the present half year's account.

A private letter from Jacobabad, dated 22nd July, states :—"The weather has changed again and hot winds have set in. Since the showers which had greatly cooled the air have ceased, the heat has become unbearable."

Mr. C. E. Chapman, Accountant General of Bombay, goes home on sick certificate immediately.

It is proposed to alter the superscription on service envelopes from "On Her Majesty's Service" to "On Her Imperial Majesty's Service."

The *Englishman*—We have at last from Madras an estimate of the cost of sending the 12-ton guns to their destination on board the Chanda instead of by the East India Railway. It may be remembered that the railway at a rough estimate gave the probable cost of delivering the guns at Madras at Rs. 15,000. The B. I. S. N. Co., however, offered, if the guns were put on board, to transport them in a week and place them at Madras for Rs. 6,000. This latter offer was accepted, exclusive of the demurrage payment of Rs. 500 for each day the vessel was delayed in the Madras Roads. The charges attending the transport of the guns from Madras to Bombay we have not been able to learn, but it can be safely assumed that another Rs. 6,000 would have been demanded. To this must be added Rs. 6,000, the amount charged by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for the carriage of the six guns to Madras, and we have the total cost of the guns, viz., Rs. 18,000, exclusive of the amount of demurrage claimed by the Chanda, which, if added, would probably raise the amount to something like Rs. 20,000, or Rs. 5,000 in excess of that asked by the East India Railway Company for their delivery in Madras.

It is alleged, says the Lahore paper, that the changes which were recently determined upon in the coming relief, as regards the destination of certain regiments, were rendered necessary to avoid the inconvenience and complication which questions of seniority would raise in a certain garrison. This being the case, it became advisable to send a regiment to the station in question, which was commanded by an officer junior to the officer commanding the station in question. The garrison alluded to is one to which a fair command allowance is attached, and is at present commanded by an officer whose enjoyment of the enhanced pay the head authorities do not at present wish to disturb.

General Henry Thomson, late of the Bengal Cavalry, whose death was announced the other day, was not only the oldest officer of the Indian Army, but the sole survivor of Lord Lake's gallant army, which, on the 1st November, 1803, won the hard-fought battle of Leswaree. In this action the 8th Hussars and the 27th and 29th Dragoons, and also the 76th Foot, greatly distinguished themselves. One survivor of Assaye, which battle was fought in the same year, remains in the person of Lieutenant Francis Glanville, late 19th Dragoons. There are still two older soldiers on our lists—viz., General L. A. During, who entered the Army in November, 1795, unquestionably the "father" of the British Army, and who wears the Peninsular medal with seven clasps, and Lieutenant David Scott, late of the 7th Royal Veteran Battalion, who served with Abercrombie's army in Egypt as a private soldier, and was also present at the capture of Martinique and at Alnuera. Besides General During and Lieutenant Scott, about 88 officers are known to be still living who served in the Peninsular War.

The Royal Artillery Institution gold medal for the year 1878 has been awarded to Lieut. J. K. Trotter, Royal Horse Artillery, as author of the best essay on "The *Role* of Horse Artillery in a Campaign." A silver medal has been awarded to the author of an essay entitled "The strength of Field Artillery is not to be estimated by the number of guns, but by their efficiency and by the skill of the men who work them." The author, however, omitted to send his name with the essay, and the silver medallist is therefore unknown.

Major General McBean, who died last month at Herbert Hospital, Woolwich, enlisted in the 93rd Highlanders as a young lad, fresh from Invernessshire, and passed some fifteen or sixteen years in the ranks, and as a non-commissioned officer. In 1854, he accompanied his regiment to the Crimea, where he greatly distinguished himself. Shortly after its return to England from the Crimea, the regiment was despatched to India; and with it Captain McBean went through the campaign of 1857 and 1858, being present at the relief of Lucknow, and so distinguishing himself as to be honoured with the Victoria Cross. With the suppression of the Mutiny, the gallant officer's field services came to a close; but, remaining attached to the 93rd, he passed through all the grades till, in 1873, he was gazetted as Lieutenant-Colonel. On his retirement from the regiment in January last, he was accorded the rank of Major-General. Notwithstanding his presence in many posts of danger, Major-General McBean never sustained any very serious wound. He has now died at the age of 59, after a comparatively short illness.

The *Englishman*—Lord Beaconsfield's statement that the convention between England and Turkey is calculated to diminish, not increase, England's responsibilities, must, we should think, have taken all classes of politicians by surprise. Either England's protectorate of Asia Minor involves responsibility for its good government, or it does not. If it does not, then indeed Lord Beaconsfield's statement may be true as far as the purely political meaning of the word responsibility is concerned; but the most uncompromising of his supporters will hardly contend that it is true as regards the moral sense of the word. To guarantee the Asiatic territories of Turkey, without, at the same time, insisting on some security against the worst abuses of power which characterise Turkish rule, would be simply to supersede to existing incentives to such abuses the stimulus of impunity, and to impress upon them the stamp of English authority. Nor does the supposition that the protectorate has been made contingent on good government get rid of the dilemma. For if, on the one hand, the non-fulfilment of this condition is to be followed by the retirement of England, the convention, regarded as a security against further Russian aggrandisement, would be a mere mockery. While if, on the other hand, England proposes, in such a case, to occupy the protected territory, the prospective responsibility arising out of the convention is enormous. As a matter of fact, we know that England, under the convention, has demanded certain very large reforms, and this alone makes it impossible to accept Lord Beaconsfield's statement. The fact that such a demand has been made shows that the Ministry themselves are fully aware that England has incurred a very heavy responsibility. We have not been informed in definite language what is to happen to Turkey if she refuses or fails to carry out these reforms, though we have been told that the convention gives her her last chance. But, as we have just said, England, in the case of such a failure, must either accept a still further increase of responsibility, or abandon the very object of the convention itself. Apart, moreover, from this question of the future government of Asia Minor, can Lord Beaconsfield, with any show of reason, maintain that the very first step taken by England under the convention,—the occupation of Cyrus,—involves no increase of responsibility? Had Lord Beaconsfield possessed the courage to say that England had, indeed, increased her responsibilities, but that the object in view was more than worth the increase, we could have gone with him entirely.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* :—The generally expressed satisfaction of the country at Lord Beaconsfield's firmness in insisting on the right of the Turks to garrison the line of the Balkans may have been perfectly justified by the facts of the case, but undoubtedly some of the arguments adduced to prove how much had been gained are very misleading. Starting with the assumption that it is necessary for the peace of the world that the remnant of Turkey in Europe should constitute a strong, consolidated province, the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* points out how rivers have never really been an effective barrier to an invading army, and how the Danube itself has been repeatedly crossed by the Russians. He then proceeds to speak of the "impregnable barrier" of the Balkans giving the Turks a really defensible frontier. We do not wish to enter upon the political side of the question; it may well be that the Danube has been irretrievably lost to the Turks, and that the only point at issue was whether the other great natural frontier should remain in their hands or not. But to speak of a wide river like the Danube being a weak frontier, and in the same breath to claim for the Balkans the epithet "impregnable," must strike every military student as palpably absurd. If the passage of rivers has usually been effected, so also has that of mountains. If the Russians crossed the Danube last year, so also did they cross the Balkans. It may well be doubted, however, whether the Grand Duke would have succeeded in either enterprise with the means used had the Turks displayed greater energy and possessed greater mobility. To throw a comparatively small army across an ordinary river in the face of an enemy is a problem that requires good generalship, but nothing more; it does not necessitate any calculations based on the recklessness or stupidity of the enemy. To effect the passage of an army of 200,000 men over a rapid stream 1,000 yards wide is a totally different matter, and nothing that occurred in the last campaign will teach us how this may be effected against an intelligent and properly-organized enemy. Even in the case of a small river good manœuvring is required to deceive the adversary as to the intended point of passage, while great rapidity of movement is required to place the army quickly at the chosen spot. The necessity for collecting near the point of passage the vast amount of material required for a bridge 1,000 yards long—and a bridge, be it remembered, that must be made of a more solid material than the ordinary pontoon train can afford—renders any concealment of the intention practically impossible; and that the Russians did succeed in deceiving the Turks is due far more to the carelessness of the latter than to any precaution taken by the former. From the commencement of the war to its close the Turkish Quartermaster-General's Department was lamentably weak, the usual means of obtaining information were seldom employed, while a stolid indifference to the movements of the enemy generally prevented them from making use of such knowledge as they possessed. The real lesson to be obtained from the passage of the Danube is not the weakness of that river as a line of defence, but the absolute necessity for obtaining information regarding the intentions of an enemy. If a fencer were to place himself *en garde*, and then shut his eyes, his adversary would have little difficulty in striking him where he would. The Franco-German war taught this lesson very clearly. The last campaign merely teaches us once more that knowledge of the enemy's movements is the soul of a good defence. Without it the best position may be turned, the strongest frontier may be forced. With it much may be done to obviate the disadvantages of numerical weakness, and to give at least a chance of success to that side which otherwise could not hope to succeed.

An article on Russian policy in the East, entitled "A Retrospect," is published by the *Exchange Gazette* of St. Petersburg. "In 1875," says the writer, "all Europe awaited with anxiety the arrival of the Czar at Berlin, knowing that peace or war hung upon his words. He spoke in favour of peace, and to resist his wish was out of the question. Yet in the following year we were involved by an evil destiny in the senseless intrigue of Servian ambition. How this intervention began is not clearly known even to this day. General Tchernaieff proclaimed that if he had two Russian divisions he would in a few days place the Orthodox cross on the cupola of the Cathedral of St. Sophia. Crowds of volunteers set forth to join him; Slavophils ran about the streets with boxes to collect subscriptions for the Servians of which a considerable part never reached the destination; and then came the war. It was European diplomacy that plunged us into this war, in order to weaken us. We were stronger at the Constantinople Conference than we are at the Berlin Congress; and we are stronger now than we should be at the end of a new war against European coalition, into which the pseudo-patriots of the *Exchange Gazette* wish to drag us. From the moment that our volunteers appeared in Servia and we began to support the crazy Servian intrigue, there could be no doubt, in the minds of those who understood the true political situation of Europe, as to the result. If we are now dissatisfied, we should not blame the Russian Plenipotentiaries at the Congress, but those who incited us to back up Servia and to make war on Turkey. Have we already forgotten the delusions with which the alarmists of our press intoxicated themselves two years ago—the calf-like delight with which they were accepted by the idlers in our chancelleries and departments? Have we forgotten that conferences were held at the universities, where it was decided not to subscribe to such newspapers as attempted to resist the mania for war? The bravadoes of these people in 1876 only increase the humiliation of their country in 1878, and it is their own fault if the result of the Congress displeases them."

Canton.—Disasters follow each other quickly in this unfortunate country. A sudden rise in the Sin-kong river has caused extensive inundations at Chan-ling-li, about eight miles from Canton. The water rose on the 16th June to the extent of five feet, and on the 17th it had reached 10 feet. Communication of every kind is interrupted, and great distress prevails amongst the people, whose property has been carried away, and whose crops most probably will be entirely destroyed.

The Rev. J. P. Ham—a nameske of the ill-conditioned father of Canaan—has preached and published four lecturers on the "Pulpit and the Stage," in which he argues that nature (in the ballet-girl) unadorned is adorned the most. He contends that the exhibition of the understandings of a young woman cannot reasonably be considered a more indelicate than that of her face; and he descant on "the piety of the contemplation of human features and limbs." The mechanism of the human frame, he remarks, was a motive of enthusiastic adoration with King David, and adds: "I would no more hide the forms of living beauty on the stage, when their development is absolutely necessary for the convenience and service of text or art, than I would drape the nude sculptures of our galleries in deference to the dirtiness of a defiled imagination."

Mr. Wilson of the Great World Circus.—Mr. Wilson, the proprietor of the Great World Circus, has proceeded to England on account of his health. Within the last fifteen years, Mr. Wilson has travelled all over the habitable globe, and intends, he told us, to publish his experiences and adventures in book form. We have no doubt that a book written by a man like Mr. Wilson who has seen so much of the world, and moreover has the gift of graphic description, will be not only readable, but interesting and entertaining. While in Bangalore, Mr Wilson asked the Chief Commissioner if he could invite him to give performances at the capital for the Maharaja's entertainment. Mr. Gordon in reply regretted that funds were low this year; if Mr. Wilson's *troupe* visit South India next year, he would be most happy to give them a cordial invite to Mysore. We believe the Methodist Episcopal Church Minister in Mr. Wilson last week to lend them his tent to hold a religious service in yesterday. Mr. Wilson replied that he would be most happy to comply, but unfortunately his tent would be "flat with the ground" by midnight on Saturday.—*Bangalore Examiner.*

Sukkur, July 15.—We had a wedding here to which all Sukkur was invited about a fortnight ago. The ceremony was performed by Mr. Nash in his capacity of registrar. I was, however, surprised at its being concluded with a prayer, as I had been led to believe that a marriage before a registrar was a purely civil contract, from which any religious element was entirely excluded. This is the only marriage before a registrar which it has been my fortune to witness, and it may be that the concluding prayer is peculiar to Sukkur. At the conclusion of the ceremony favours were distributed to all the male present by three unengaged divinities of the opposite persuasion. I trust that no one else felt a pang such as I experienced when the peerless enchantress who operated upon me deftly thrust the pin about three-quarters of an inch into my manly bosom, and recalled me with a start from the celestial dreams of Psyche, and Hebe, and light-foot Iris, in which I had been indulging. With a smile, in which politeness and agony struggled for the mastery, I assured her that it was all right (may Heaven forgive me for that thumper!), and I reassured her with one of those glances in which respectful admiration and a sort of paternal tenderness are artistically blended, and which it is well upon middle-aged men like myself; then having extracted the pin and secured the favour, proceeded to offer my congratulations to the bride. When the bride had been very much congratulated, and not a little kissed, the company withdrew to her parents' house for the due consumption of cake and wine wherewith every marriage contract must be ratified in order to be really valid. Consideration for my delicate health, and a proper regard for that dyspeptic tendency which has developed itself of late years, debarred me from farther participation in the festivities, and like Abner Dean of Angell's whom Bret Harte has immortalized, "The subsequent proceedings interested me no more."—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE BERLIN TREATY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

Sir,—Reuter informs us, in his telegram of the 29th instant (published to-day), that, at the "grand banquet" given by the Lord Mayor, Lord Beaconsfield stated that the Anglo-Turkish convention "was made as the Treaty of Berlin was not sufficient to maintain the peace of Europe." The Prime Minister must have made this statement very late in the evening, if at all; since, in the first place, the Anglo-Turkish convention was concluded (as Lord Beaconsfield himself seems to have admitted in his speech at this banquet) "on the 4th June," *i.e.* many days before the Congress assembled, and many weeks before the Berlin Treaty was hatched. How, then, could the "convention" be the outcome of the "treaty?" In truth, the Anglo-Turkish convention was necessitated by the fact that Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury had tied the hands of the nation with the "Anglo-Russia agreement," which preceded the convention with the Porte, and which virtually abandoned to Russia two of the principal points combated in the "Salisbury Circular," viz. Bessarabia (with control over the Danube, in time of war,) and Batoum, thus fulfilling Count Schouvaloff's assurance to his master "that he should have the 'kernel,' if he should sacrifice the 'husk.'"

There was a last chance of at least saving Batoum at the Congress; but our plenipotentiaries permitted Prince Bismarck (ably supported by the *Times* correspondent at Berlin) to frighten them into silence. Can ministers of good education, and his name more than 13 to 7. On the 29th of May (a Wednesday) two documents were brought into the department to be copied. They were brought in by Mr. Currie, the private secretary of Lord Salisbury. One was a print, with manuscript to be added. It was a *Projet de Memorandum*, inserted the MS. in the print of one copy. There were two copies to be made—one to be sent to the Russian Ambassador, and the other to be given to the printer, in order to supply copies for the use of the Cabinet. Mr. Currie I made the two copies. There is a confidential printer in the Foreign Office. The two copies were given to Mr. Currie, and he disposed of them. The draft which was partly in print and partly in MS. I locked up in my box. Mr. Currie is now at Berlin. On the next day (May 30) I saw the printed copy of the Memorandum headed 'Printed for use of the Cabinet, May 30 (confidential).' There were no signatures to it. It was an exact copy of the document brought to the office by Mr. Currie on the previous day. I was desired to make two copies of the printed document and also of the other. The prisoner was at the office about 3 o'clock that afternoon, and he assisted in copying the second Memorandum in the next room to mine, Mr. Irving being with him. I was engaged in my own room copying the *Projet*. About 6 o'clock a copy of Memorandum No. 2 was handed to the prisoner, as more copies were wanted in a hurry. I had completed my copy about half-past 6. Mr. Irving and I have to compare the two copies with the printed *Projet*, which took us about a quarter of an hour or 20 minutes to complete. The prisoner finished his two copies about the same time as Mr. Irving, who, to the best of my recollection, brought them in. In my copy of Memorandum No. 2 the word, 'summentioné' being struck out, and the article 'le' before Memorandum was changed into 'ce.' No other change was made. I had a conversation with Mr. Irving about the alteration. It is to be published in a public document with and signed in manuscript, and not in print. It is a well-known custom at the Foreign Office. I took the copies, when finished, to Mr. Currie. I do not know what became of the printed Memorandum No. 2 which the prisoner copied. I gave the copies to Mr. Currie about 7 o'clock or a little before. The prisoner left the office between 7 and half-past 7. The extra special edition of the *Globe* newspaper of Thursday, May 30, now produced, contains the article headed 'Globe Office, 9 p.m.—The Congress Decided Upon—Terms of the Agreement between England and Russia.' There is an introductory paragraph and ten numbered paragraphs. I have read the ten paragraphs carefully. They give a sum mary of the two documents—viz., the *Projet de Memorandum* and Memorandum No. 2. There is some matter in the paragraphs which could only have been supplied by some person who had access to Memorandum No. 2. I produce a copy of the Globe of May 31, reproducing the paragraphs, and also one of June 14 (fifth edition), containing the article headed, 'Full Text of the Anglo-Russian Agreement.' The text of the document is the substantial translation of the *Projet de Memorandum*, the names of 'Schouvaloff' and Salisbury' being printed at the end. Then follow the 'Terms of the document in original French,' being apparently a reproduction of what I had copied in the Foreign Office that afternoon, as I have before referred to. In the third paragraphs of No. 5 in the Globe the concluding words are 'Bulgare Meridionale' instead of 'Province Meridionale.' The original documents which were afterwards signed contain some alterations which do not appear in the *Globe*. I have the only two printed copies left with us of the copies of the *Projet de Memorandum* printed for the Cabinet."

Cross-examined by Mr. Lewis.—The prisoner was not put under any restraint while copying. He was free to follow any occupation he might choose after office hours. He was not told to forget after leaving all that he had seen or heard in the office. He was paid, I believe 10d. an hour. There was more than one print of No. 2. I have two copies in my possession. I have not destroyed the copies. None of them were initialled either by Mr. Irving or myself. I will not undertake to say that the prisoner did not give me back his copy, or that I have not got it in my possession. It is not possible to say that the prisoner did not finish his two copies of No. 2 while Mr. Irving was doing one. I did not compare the copies of the *Projet* with the prisoner against the printed one. He was not in my room when the examination was made. I cannot say with certainty that the copies were, or were not, taken by the prisoner, Mr. Irving, or Mr. Currie. It was done in great haste. The print that I received from the prisoner I locked up in my trusty box—the proper place. I saw nothing in the prisoner's conduct to arouse suspicion. He had the opportunity of acquiring all the information in Nos. 1 and 2 papers while the copies were in the office. He was not forbidden to employ his leisure in connexion with the Press.

Re-examined.—The obligation to privacy was understood, if not stipulated, in the office. The copy of the *Projet* made for Great Britain would have the signature of Lord Salisbury put first, and that for Russia whould be signed first by Count Schouvaloff.

Mr. Albert Massey, examined by Mr. Poland.—I am sub-editor of the *Globe* newspaper, and have been so for about 12 years. I know the defendant Charles Marvin. I have known him personally about six or nine months, but much longer by name as a contributor to the paper—probably about four years. I know his address is 37, Burrage-road, Plumstead, but I have never been there. I knew him as a contributor of news. A few weeks ago I heard for the first time that he was employed in the Foreign Office as a confidential clerk. I do not remember exactly what it was. I cannot fix the exact date of its coming to my knowledge. He was in the habit of writing Russian translations for the *Globe* newspaper—translations from Russian newspapers. He did not do that in the office. His contributions were generally sent in by post, and he wrote articles on Afghanistan and on Eastern topics—not leading articles, but containing news and comment. The copy of a letter produced, dated June 26, apologizing for not being able to send his copy last evening, was received by me from Marvin. I produce a letter of the 30th of May, addressed to Mr. Marvin, and went home about 6 or 7-30. On Thursday evening, May 30, I was sent for afterwards by a messenger, and got back at 9. The extra special edition of the *Globe* had not been issued, although it had left the printer's hands. The defendant was in the publisher's room. Mr. Madge was in the counting-house adjoining. Captain Armstrong, the proprietor of the *Globe*, was not there. I saw the MS. of the Memorandum. It is sometimes the practice to keep MS. I have never had the charge of the MS.

Mr. Lewis said he had suggested that another witness should be called on this point, to save time.

Witness.—As a rule, the ordinary MSS. are packed up and put away, but in a special case like this MS. would be kept by the person responsible for the time being. It is not the practice to initial a MS. before using it. Mr. Madge would be responsible for the possession of the MS. of the Memorandum. I did not see a copy of the extra special edition then.

Mr. Lewis.—Did you not see the draft or copy of the article headed "The Congress Decided Upon—Terms of Agreement between England and Russia," and containing the ten points of agreement?

Witness.—No, I was not consulted about the publication of the Memorandum, I arrived too late. The thing was done as far as the editorial department was concerned. When I saw defendant with Mr. Madge in the publisher's room, I believe Mr. Madge (the manager and publisher) had been spoken to by Mr. Martin. When I received this conversation I am not quite certain whether Mr. Madge was in the publisher's room or the one adjoining, opening into it. I learnt from them that this information had been brought by Mr. Marvin who had written it down in the office, and the publisher, before accepting it, had obtained the authority of the editor for so doing. I immediately left the office, having no further responsibility in the matter. Mr. Armstrong is the editor. I read a rough proof of the article, and made some comment upon its admiralty arrangement, or something of that kind. I was there only a few minutes, and left about 9 o'clock. I do not know if the defendant was paid, or what he was paid, for the contribution. The manager or cashier would know, or his assistant, Mr. Fassell. I saw the defendant again two or three days afterwards at the *Globe* office. He had summoned by letter and he came in answer to it. On the 14th of June I was at the office. I had seen him probably two or three times between the 30th of May and the 14th of June, when the full text of the agreement was published. I had conversation with him on the subject. I said that Lord Salisbury had cost discredit in the House of Lords upon the summary which was published on the 30th of May, and the editor had consequently summoned the defendant for the purpose of interrogating him as to the truth of the news which he had supplied. I cannot say what he said, except that he affirmed the accuracy of his statement. I sent him almost immediately to the editor on his arrival, so that very little passed between us. When he returned from the editor he said the news was perfectly true, as he had seen the documents, having had them to copy. He did not say at the Foreign Office, but that was understood. He called on the 13th of June, and said he had some important intelligence, and he laid it on the table. It was in French. I found it was the full document of the *Projet de Memorandum*, or purported to be the full text. I glanced at it hurriedly, and I said, "This is a matter which I cannot decide upon my own responsibility. You had better take it away and bring it again in the morning, and I will consult the editor upon the subject of its acceptance or not." He said he would do so, and in the meantime leave the translation. He did not say where he had got it from. I did not ask him. It was written or ordinary blue paper, such as he generally used. Marvin generally wrote 12 quarto, and I could not say how many pages there were. It looked to me like the full text. It was then about 7 o'clock. I told him to call the next morning, and I would let him know. I consulted the editor with Captain Armstrong, and the next morning, about 10 o'clock, the defendant returned to the office with the manuscript and translation. I told him the editor had decided to accept it, and I handed the documents to the printer. No conversation passed between us as to where it had been obtained. The first edition of the *Globe* is published usually at about 9 o'clock. The document appeared in all the editions published that day. The preliminary paragraph to the effect that there was no longer any reason for withholding the information, as the Congress had assembled, was partly written to me from the directions received. The manuscript copy was destroyed. All manuscript which it is not desirable to give into the hands of anybody should be destroyed as a rule. My seven lines at the top, I presume, were also destroyed. The defendant was present at the office again in the afternoon when it was going through the press. He was there while the proofs were being corrected, and when the editor was also present. The managing printer who received the manuscript to put into type was John Gourley. I never saw any printed document in the possession of the defendant. The cheque produced is dated June 14, and is drawn on Grindlay and Co. It is payable to C. Marvin, the sum being £20 tothe order of Captain Armstrong. It is endorsed by "C. Marvin." I was not aware till to-day that such a cheque was given as I have nothing to do with payments of any kind.

Cross-examined.—It is not in my department to deal with cash payments. I cannot say if £40 was not owing to the defendant from the *Globe* for other work, and this was a payment on account. I know that he contributed to the *Morning Advertiser*. He had told me so. I have no doubt that there are writers for the Press in every department of the State and at the Bar. I had no idea there was anything wrong in accepting his contributions. There is no pretence for the suggestion made at the last examination that some one at the *Globe* might be charged with conspiring with the defendant to procure the information. The defendant never brought anything written on Foreign Office paper, or on their printed forms. So far as I know there was no stipulation for payment—that would be contrary to rule. He did not stipulate for any sum to be paid for the information brought on May 30, nor on any other time—either for the copy or translation. I never saw the printed text till this moment in court. It was all in his own handwriting. I believe Ministers are in the habit, sometimes, of supplying information. Documents worded "Confidential" are sometimes received from high personages as private information.

Mr. Vaughan.—How can that affect the case, even if personages in high authority did send such articles?

Mr. Lewis.—It might tend to palliate the transaction on a part of a clerk receiving 10d. an hour.

Mr. Vaughan.—I do not see that at all.

Mr. Lewis here read the following letter, written by defendant to the editor of the *Morning Advertiser*, dated June 10 :—

"Dear Sir,—I have just been able, while engaged upon temporary translation work at the Foreign Office, to secure for perusal for a few minutes the agreement, or rather 'projected agreement,' between England and Russia. I was aware, even before its appearance in the *Globe*, of the existence of the document in question, but the terms divulged were so extraordinary that I thought I would endeavour to test their correctness before informing you of the fact. On reading hurriedly the two memoranda forming the agreement (I was unable to take notes) I found that the *Globe* version was quite correct, but the articles were differently arranged, and there were a few minor points which, with some other information from the Foreign Office, I have embodied in the enclosed letter from Russia. I thought it better to arrange it in this form as it would not attract suspicion thereby to its authorship, and would carry more weight than a mere paragraph confirming what the *Globe* had said. The Russian part of the letter I received only this morning from St. Petersburg. I will inform you if anything fresh transpires at the Foreign Office. As I run considerable risk in writing this, might I suggest that it should be destroyed after being read?—Yours faithfully, Charles Marvin, your St. Petersburg Correspondent.—37, Burrage-road, Plumstead."

Mr. Lewis said, it having been suggested by Mr. Poland that this information was not accepted by the editor of that paper "

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE, PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
Terms for Deposits at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

RESERVE FUND—£150,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.—1877-78.

WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, Esq. | WM. MACNAGHTEN, Esq.
FREDERICK W. HEILGERS, Esq. | WM. PATERSON, Esq.
JOHN JONES, Esq. | JAMES WHITTALL, Esq.
EMILE LAVITA, Esq. | LUDWIG WIESE, Esq.
Manager—JOHN HOWARD GWYTHER.
Sub-Manager—JAMES MACDONALD.
Secretary—WM. CHARLES MULLINS.
LONDON BANKERS, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
SCOTLAND—The National Bank of Scotland.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AKYAB, RANGOON. | PENANG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, SOURABAYA. | HONGKONG, MANILA, SHANGHAI, HANKOW.

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE, LONDON BANKERS, FRANCE AND GERMANY, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES; NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

INTEREST.

Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly Balances, up to, Rs. One Lac, but no interest allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS :—
6 months' notice ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 " ..... 5 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Agent.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.,) FINANCIAL AGENTS, BOMBAY.

NOTICE to Officers of the Army and Members of the Civil Services of India, Merchants, Clubs and the Public generally.—Messrs. J. M. and Co. are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS on their London Agents or to purchase demand Bank drafts at the very best rates of Exchange *without any commission.*

Remittances in full MUST accompany instructions.

Current and *Deposit Accounts* kept. Agency terms may be had on application. London Agents: GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., and RIDGWAY and SONS.

NOTICES.

THE TREATY OF SAN STEFANO.

On sale, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,

COPIES of coloured Maps showing the exact territorial changes effected by the Treaty of San Stefano in Europe and Asia. These Maps, which are *fac-similes* of those presented to Parliament along with the Treaty, are very carefully and clearly executed, and will be found very useful for reference at the present time. Price 8 As. each Map.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
PREPARED SOUPS IN TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
HAMS AND BACON, IN TINS,
PRESERVED CHEESE,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PIES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above and numerous other table delicacies may be had from Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay and Poona, and most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks, and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

OXYGEN IS LIFE.

ALTHOUGH the modern Materia Medica includes many valuable remedies for human afflictions, it is a matter of certainty that in all cases where the animal vitality is failing, Phosphorus is decidedly superior to every other remedy at present known. It will work effects such as nothing else will produce, and it possesses the great advantage of not ceasing, when its use is relinquished, the slightest reaction or depression.

The question naturally presents itself, "Why is so valuable an element so little regarded and so seldom prescribed?" The only answer which can be given is:—That a certain difficulty has been found in so preparing it that its action may be kept under perfect control. Hitherto it has been used in almond and olive oils, in sulphuric ether, in rectified alcohol, in chloroform, and in several other substances; but however valuable it has been found in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced, which have led physicians to neglect it for general purposes, and to employ it only in extreme cases, and after every other remedy has failed. But a chemical process has now been discovered, by which its invaluable action on the human system may be realised without any of those drawbacks which previous modes of administration have invariably produced.

☞ CAUTION.—PHOSPHORUS is sometimes sold in the form of Pills & Lozenges; it should be generally known that every form where *solid particles* of phosphorus are in combination is dangerous. It is therefore necessary that the public should be cautioned against the use of any preparation of Phosphorus not perfectly soluble in water.

Protected by Royal, Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

DR. BRIGHT'S,

PHOSPHODYNE.

(OZONIC OXYGEN)

The New Curative Agent, and only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

MULTITUDES OF PEOPLE are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Hypochondria, Timidity, Indigestion, Failure of Hearing, Sight, and Memory, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

is sold only in CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Direction for use in the English, French, German, Italian Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish Persian, Hindostani, Madrassee, Bengalee, Chinese and Japanese Languages, accompany each case.

☞ CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that the words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are blown in the bottle, and that the directions for use are printed in all the languages as above, without which none can possibly be genuine. Every Case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

☞ Important Caution.—Beware of Piracy and a Spurious Imitation.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

For Bombay Presidency		D. S. Kemp & Co., Bombay.	
Bengal	"	R. Scott, Thompson & Co.,	Calcutta.
"	"	Stanistreet & Co.	"
"	"	Rathgate & Co.	"
"	"	J. Cornfield & Co.	"
Ceylon	"	J. Maitland & Co.	Colombo.
Madras	"	Barrie & Co.	Madras.
Rangoon	"	E. Gillon & Co.	Lahore.
Singapore, Hong Kong, Manilla, Shanghai, Pekin, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Hiogo and small Ports of China		A. S. Watson & Co.	Hongkong.
		Watson, Cleave & Co.	Shanghai.

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.—Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE can only be procured through the above appointed Agents who will supply on liberal terms.

NOTICES.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S

STEEL PENS.

Sold
By all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,
The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOG WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,
dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L. S.

"To The Proprietors of
"NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London."

THE GREATEST LUXURY
In a hot Climate,
PEARS'
TRANSPARENT
SOAP,

Pure—Fragrant—Durable—The BEST for Toilet—Nursery—Shaving.

Recommended in the Journal of Cutaneous Medicine, by the Editor,

MR. ERASMUS WILSON, F.R.S., as "The most refreshing and agreeable balm for the Skin," used by the PRINCE and PRINCESS of WALES and their Children. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere.

WELL WORTHY OF NOTICE AS A CERTAIN CURE.

For Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Foul Breath, Nervous Depression, Irritability, Lassitude, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Sour Eructations, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, &c.,

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS STAND UNRIVALLED.

HAS a General Family Aperient Medicine they have no equal, being mild in their operation, and grateful to the Stomach, they give a healthy tone and vigour to the different secretions, causing the necessary organs of the Stomach and Liver to resume their activity, thus restoring the appetite, promoting digestion, and strengthening the whole system

They can be taken at any time without restraint from business or pleasure, hence they are a most valuable domestic Medicine. Heads of households should always have a box of these Pills by them, to resort to on any slight occasion of ailing on the part of those under their charge, as by paying attention to the regular action of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, many a severe illness is avoided or mitigated. They will be found in slight cases by a single dose to restore health to the body with a happy frame of mind.

Prepared only by W. Lambert, 1A, Vere Street, London, W., England. In Bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bilious and Liver Pills," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address,

WILLIAM LAMBERT,
8, King William Street, Charing Cross,

Engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT'S BOOTS.

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots	Superior in style and quality to excellent in quality 35s.	Finest quality we can produce
Patent Elastic Dress Boots		
Barade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf		
Palmoral Boots		
Button Boots	25s.	

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality, much approved ..... 18s. 6d.
Very superior ..... 21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality ..... 25s. 0d.
Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots.. 5s. 6d. and 7s. 6d.
Ditto ditto, with French heels ..... 7s. 0d. and 9s. 6d.
Grey Linen Slippers ..... 3s. 6d.

(REGISTERED)
HYGEIA BOOTS.
A LADY'S WALKING BOOT.

With specially adapted Soles, Heels, Materials and form, price 30s. Fully described in New Catalogue.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible dispatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved T. D. M. & B. are making Children's boots on the same principle.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide or the size and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

CHEQUES TO BE CROSSED BANK OF ENGLAND.

Remittances may be made in Government of India Notes which will be taken at the highest current rate of Exchange.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON W.

SARSAPARILLA,
Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extr of
REDJAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,

Sold in quarter half, and pint bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINODINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

WHITMORE'S
STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Agents—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay, and respectable Firms in India

[COPYRIGHT.]

SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S
PHOSPHODYNE.

Trade Mark—PHOSPHODYNE.

DISCOVERED and SO NAMED, A.D., 1862, BY R. D. LALOR, M.D.

Pleasant to the Taste—Nature's Brain and Nerve Invigorator.

The only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for Overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration, Wasting Diseases, Functional Derangements, Consumptive, Stomach, and Liver Complaints.

PHOSPHODYNE

Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the Skin; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves and Muscles; Re energises the Failing Functions of Life, and thus Imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nerve-Electric Force; and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Nervous, Mind and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

In Large Bottles at 4s. 6d. each.

DR. ROBERT D. LALOR, BAY HOUSE,
32, Gaisford Street, London, N.W.

(The Sole Proprietor and Originator of PHOSPHODYNE.)

BASE PIRACY.—Beware of a Worthless Imitation of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE being advertised in the Newspaper Press of India and the Colonies, (but dare not be sold in England,) and also the Piracy of Dr. LALOR'S PROSPECTUS (published A.D. 1864), and four of his TESTIMONIALS, the dates of which have been altered from 1865, 1866, and 1867, as in the Original Letters, to 1870; (copies of Original Letters, with Prospectus sent post free.) The genuine PHOSPHODYNE bears the Christian, Surname, and Address as above; also a Registered Trade Mark, to copy which is Felony.

The name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is blown in the glass of each bottle, and is manufactured only at DR. LALOR'S Laboratory, London, England. Medicine Vendors are hereby warned that Legal proceedings will be taken against all Persons selling the Fraudulent Imitation after this Notice.

Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency:—TREACHER & Co., LIMITED; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; R. ROBERTSON, Ceylon; O'HARA, Bangalore; LLEWELLYN & Co., Shanghai; and all Medicine Vendors.

THE UNITED SERVICE WINE CO.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

INVITE the attention of connoisseurs to the Pure High Class Wines they supply. The satisfaction expressed by so many of their Constituents both as to price and quality is most gratifying. All Wines being imported direct from the Growers, the same quality can always be relied on. Sample cases containing 1 dozen quart bottles of different Wines or Spirits as may be wished will be sent. Price Lists free on application.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,

LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

FRENCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

GRANDE MAISON DE NOUVEAUTES.

EAST STREET, POONA.

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Poona Branch OPEN for the SEASON, where all their SELECT STOCK is to be seen.

IMPORTANT
TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM WEAK OR DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

HAVE always on hand, a COMPLETE STOCK, the LARGEST IN BOMBAY, of

BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE-GLASSES.

Of finest London Manufacture, highly polished and finished, and perfect as regards fit and comfort.

PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in stout Gold Frames, Rs. 35, 40, and 50.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in thin Gold Wire Frames, "Hooks," Rs. 25 and 30.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, "Folders," in Gold Frames, Rs. 35.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in Silver Frames, Rs. 12 to 18.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, in Silver Gilt Frames, Rs. 15 to 20.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in Steel and Aluminium Frames, Rs. 8 to 12.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, in Steel, or Aluminium Frames, Rs. 8 to 10.
SINGLE PEBBLE EYE-GLASSES, Rs. 5 to 6.
SINGLE EYE-GLASSES, best glass, Rs. 2.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of SMOKED GLASS and BLUE TINTED EYE PRESERVERS, in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames, Rs. 30, 15, and 5 respectively.

NEW SELF-REGISTERING and ORDINARY FIELD and MARINE GLASSES, TELESCOPES, MAGNIFYING GLASSES, &c., at prices varying according to quality.

OUTSTATION ORDERS WILL NOT BE ATTENDED TO IF UNACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCE.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY. AND 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

(By Appointment)

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 32, Rampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiard Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., while thanking the Public for their patronage, beg to CALL their ATTENTION to their LARGE and VARIED STOCK of WATCHES, from which they would recommend the following:—

A good Silver Crystal Face Lever Watch			Rs. 25
Do.	Hunting	do.	... 25
Do.	½ "	do.	... 27

Their well-known Rs. 50 WATCH, in either open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases, in sizes for Ladies or Gentlemen.

"This watch has been the most successful yet imported, so its cheapness combined with its finished workmanship has secured for it the patronage of all."

The same watch in solid 18 carat gold case		Rs. 150
Do. do.	in strong gold case	200
Do. do.	keyless do.	250

Their SILVER WATCH AT Rs. 75 in open face, ½ hunting or hunting case.

"This watch is in an extra strong silver case with gold hinges, and the movement is fitted with a compensation balance and a hairspring Systeme Breguet."

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT Rs. 40.

In recommending this Watch to the Public, Messrs. F., L. & Co. beg to inform them that it has been greatly improved of late, and they can safely say that it is unsurpassed for durability and correctness in time.

"Their special extra large size Railway Watch at Rs. 60 has had so great a demand of late that Messrs. F., L. & Co regret to say they are unable to meet any further requirements for the present, their comple to stock having been bought up by a Railway Company."

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES	Rs. 90, 100, 120, 18
Do. do. enamelled and jewelled	350, 400, 50
Gentlemen's Keyless Watches, best quality	350 and 500
Gold Chronometer Watches	500, 600, 700
Gold Second Independent	250 to 400
Silver do.	150 to 250
Silver Chronograph Watches	225
Gold Repeaters, striking hours and quarters	350
Do. with dates	400
Do. striking hours and 1 stroke for each 5 minutes	500 to 700
Do. do. hours, quarters, and minutes	700 to 1,000
Do. do. with Eternal Calendar, Moon Phases, &c.	1,200 to 2,000
Silver eight day Lever Watches	150 to 200
Brass Chronographe, watch size	80
Silver do. do.	90
Brass do. large size	65
The Second Hand in all these can be returned to starting point.	
Pedometers, 1st quality	50
&c., &c., &c.,	&c.

A beautiful stock of Ladies' Gold Neck-laces, Neck Chains, Victoria Chains, Gentlemen's Alberts on hand.

Catalogues showing 46 patterns will be sent free on application.

Just received an assortment of Children's Gold Earrings of the newest patterns and all sizes.

Travelling Clocks, Office Clocks, Dining Room Clocks, and French Marble Clocks always on hand.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

GRANT ROAD HOTEL,
OPPOSITE THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD,
UNDER THE SUPERINTENDENCE OF MRS. CHRYSTALL.
FIRST CLASS BILLIARD ROOM.

BOARD AND LODGING Rs. 65 PER MONTH; OR Rs. 2-8 PER DAY.
OUR LIQUORS ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA

THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

ENGLISH GOODS.

Via SUEZ CANAL AT LOWEST EXPORT PRICES.
SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,
INDIA, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,
ESTABLISHED 1843.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 220-page Catalogue, sent (with patterns) post free.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c. Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements. Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire Arms, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines and Spirits, Ales and Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Perfumery, Books, Toys, &c., &c. Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per Cent.

Terms—Not less than 25 per Cent. to accompany *orders* and balances will be drawn for at 60 days sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London, to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,
50 TO 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, AND
66, PATERNOSTER ROW, LONDON.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. James Madden & Co. Bombay, and at the Office of the "*Englishman*" Newspapers, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

For Sale at this Office,

THE INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF, in neat Pamphlet form, 8vo demy, 25 pp.

PRICE—FOUR ANNAS.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS., DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in Bottles.

BROKEN or ENFEEBLED CONSTITUTIONS, when all other remedies have failed, have been completely restored by a course of OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA. This wonderful preparation, compounded from the Jamaica Red Roots, specially selected, has for nearly half a century maintained its place unrivalled as a purifier of the blood, and as a specific for pains in the bones, and loss of strength, flesh, and appetite. Its alterative qualities cannot be over-estimated, and to all those suffering from Indigestion, Nervousness, Gout, and Liver Complaints it is invaluable.

In conjunction with this preparation may with great advantage be taken OLD DOCTOR TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS. Strongly recommended, alterative, and tonic without purging. Sold by all Druggists. Caution.—Get the red and blue wrapper, with the Doctor's head in the centre. Wholesale Agents Messrs. BATHGATE & Co. for Bengal and Calcutta. Messrs. BARRY & Co. Vepery, Madras.

Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR
AUGUST 1878.

Printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS,
Indian Postage, ½ Anna.
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

☞ *The* GUIDE *has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage.*

THE *GUIDE* contains, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the B. B. & C. I. R., G. I. P., East Indian, Sind, Punjab and Delhi Nizam State, Madras and the several other lines of Railway.

The alterations in the Passenger and Mixed Trains between Bombay and Poona, which comes into force from the 1st of this month, and the Monsoon alterations in the B. B. & C. I. R. Co.'s Passenger Trains, will be seen in this Guide.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Coloured Map of India.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Route round the World.
Route to England from India via the Pacific.
Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Tonga Daks.
Bombay.
Through Mail Trains:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Delhi and Mooltan.
Mooltan to Delhi and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad to Surat and Bombay.
Railway Time Tables:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore.
Nagpore to Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Shahabad to Secunderabad and back.
Dhond to Munmar and back.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
Wudwan, Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and dogs, on G. I. P. R.
Khamgaum State Railway.
Amraoti State Railway.
Wurdah Valley State Railway.
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.
Mokameh to Burdwan (E. I. Ry).
Burdwan to Mokameh (do).
Nulhattee to Asimgunge and back.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi.
Delhi to Lahore.
Lahore to Mooltan and back.
Lahore to Delhi.
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Lahore to Jhelum and back.
Hathras Road to Mattra and back.
Scinde State Railway.
Delhi to Bandikui and back.
Agra to Ajmere, Joypore and Nasirabad, and back.
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad.
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares.
Madras to Bangalore, Nellgherry and Beypore.
Beypore to Bangalore, Nellgherry and Madras.
Negapatam to Tuticorin and back.
Tanjore to Amalkari Chatram and back.
Madras to Porto Novo and back.
Madras to Trichinopoly, Madura, Dindigal and back.
Arconum to Conjeveram and back.
Tinnevelly to Tuticorin and back.
Calcutta to Canning and back.
Calcutta to Goalundo.
Goalundo to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Koshteaand back.
Goalundo to Chitpur and back.
Northern Bengal State Railway.
Kurrachee to Kotree and back.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. and O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes.
Austro-Hungarin Lloyd's.
Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.
Euphrates and Tigris S. N. Co.
British India Steam Navigation Co.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General S N Company.
River Steam Navigation Co.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. P. and the Punjab.
Rawul Pindee to Murree.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Horse Carriage Dak Association.
Darjeeling Mail Line.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c, in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following

AGENTS.

Bombay.....Thacker, & Co.; Watson & Co.; Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Refreshment Rooms, Apollo Bunder; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Treacher & Co.; Badham & Co.; Asquith and Lord; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul.....Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo) "Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee.....Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore .....Kellner & Co.
London .....G. Street, 30, Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras .....Higginbotham & Co.; Gants Brothers, Adelphi Press, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Octacamund.....Nellgherry Courier" Office.
Poona .....Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad .....Refreshment Room.
Secunderabad ..Cursetjee & Co.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

NOTICES.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette.*

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

For sale at this Office,

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents rel